WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY
48 EAST 34th ST., N. Y. C.

50 Cents a Year | Published Monthly | 5 Cents a Copy

THE WOMAN VOTER AND THE NEWSLETTER

Vol. IV. NEW YORK FEBRUARY 1913 No. 2

Glad Tidings to Suffragists!

On January 20th, the woman suffrage bill passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 1.

On January 27th, the woman suffrage bill passed the Assembly by a vote 128 to 5.

The Campaign is On!

"Onyx" Hosiery

Trade *Mark*

Silk

Men's and Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery in black and all colors unequalled for

Character, Quality and Integrity

at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per pair.

Sold at the leading shops. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will direct you to the nearest one, or send postpaid, any number desired. Write to Dept. W. V.

Wholesale Distributors **Lord & Taylor** *New York*

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

WEIGLE & FUNKE

Cleaners and Dyers

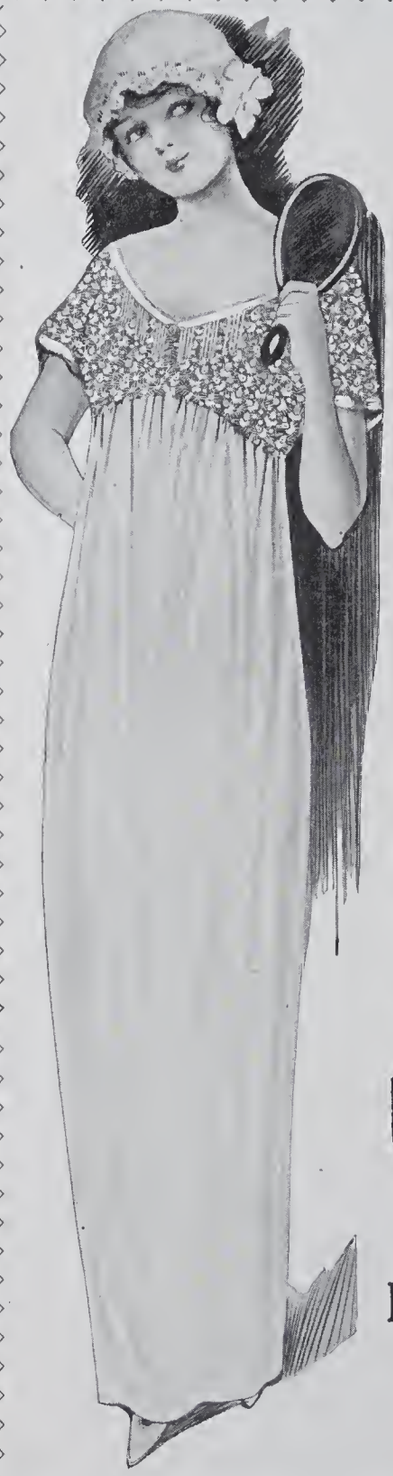
OFFICES
114 WEST 39th STREET
140 EAST 49th STREET
771 THIRD AVENUE
674 MADISON AVENUE
1500 THIRD AVENUE
BRONX and 180th STS.
++++++
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

FIRST CLASS WORK
REASONABLE PRICES
PROMPT DELIVERY

OFFICES
362 COLUMBUS AVE.
514 AMSTERDAM AVE.
2515 BROADWAY
2645 BROADWAY
45 EAST 125th STREET
591 WEST 181st STREET
++++++
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

Works: WEST FARMS, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE, 84 TREMONT



Franklin Simon & Co.

5th Ave., 37th and 38th Sts.

New York

Special Sale

Silk Crepe de Chine Underwear

For Women and Misses

"PARFAIT" EMPIRE GOWN

of silk Crepe de Chine, in white, pink or light blue, yoke front and back and sleeves of shadow lace, lined with chiffon, trimmed with ribbon quilling, 14, 15 and 16 inch neck,

Value $9.75 **6.95**

SILK CREPE DE CHINE,

in white, pink or light blue (Corset Cover and Drawer), without shoulder straps, suitable for evening wear; trimmed with shadow lace, ribbon drawn through net banding; close fitting drawer. 32 to 44 bust.

Value $8.95 **5.95**

CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY

RATES:—$3 an inch an insertion, payable in advance, less 5% **cash discount.**

No contracts accepted for less than six months.

Antiques Books Curios

THE BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE

Select cards for all occasions. Scriptural and Ethical Mottoes, Gift Books, Children's Books, Biblical Pictures. Phone Madison Sq., 6358.

30 East 34th St., New York

MISS GHEEN

Interior Decorator, Antiques. Telephone Bryant 6766.

27 West 46th St., New York

Beauty Specialists

HELEN BRIGGS

Electric Needle Expert, permanently removes hairs, moles, warts; 12 years at 1133 Broadway, now at

437 5th Ave., corner 39th St., New York

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Permanently destroyed in one fifth the usual time by the only multiple needle method used in New York. Eyebrows permanently shaped. Rebecca Miller, 'phone Madison Sq., 6373.

15 East 35th St., New York

Florence Sherman & Anna Reta Kraus

Scientific face and scalp experts. Marinello Shop de Luxe. Specializing in facial improvement, scalp treatments, electrolysis, manicuring, neck and body development. Hair goods and toilet preparations. Hours 9-5. Greeley 5527. Opposite Altman's.

366 Fifth Avenue, New York

Employment Agencies

MISS BEATRICE ANDERSON, A. B.

Supplies qualified secretaries, stenographers, housekeepers, companions, governesses, nurses, etc. Telephone 48 Greeley. Agency,

17 West 37th St., New York

Gowns Suits

MME. BLAIR

Good workmanship and perfect fit are important, but a fashionable gown must bear the distinctive earmarks of style. My specialty is the remodeling of out of style garments. Why not let me show you the great possibilities in one of those gowns you thought of casting aside? Prices reasonable. Phone Riverside 4884.

132 West 91st St., New York.

KATHARIN CASEY

Smart gowns to order and ready to wear. Evening, afternoon and street dresses. Appointments may be had by telephone. Phone Bryant 1026.

304 Madison Ave., New York

GEORGE & CO., Ladies' Tailors

George, late with Landes, A. Schwartz, late with Chopack and Haas Brothers. Suits made to order at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited Phone Greeley 4174. "Go where all go."

32 West 38th Street, New York

D. KOSSOFF

Importing Ladies' Tailor, and Furrier. Furs and riding habits made up. Telephone Schuyler 5273. Between 84th and 85th Sts.

516 Amsterdam Avenue, New York

REASONABLE ALTERATION SHOP

M. G. Payne. Remodeling a specialty. The latest styles in evening, afternoon and street gowns. Ladies own material taken. Appointment can be made by telephone. Phone 3584 Madison Square.

175 Madison Ave., New York

COUGHLIN

First Annual Sale of Blouses and Dresses. Our Special $12.00 Serge for example is marked down to $6.00. Other Dresses proportionately low. Phone 189 Madison. Between 5th Avenue and Broadway.

20 West 31st Street

J. ROTHSTEIN, Ladies' Tailor

My prices are right. Dressmaker and Furrier, Specialist in repair work. Remodeling and Fancy Cleaning. Telephone Plaza 5198. Between 51st and 52nd Sts.

908 6th Ave., New York

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Laundries

WHITE HOUSE HAND LAUNDRY

Strictly hand work. Telephone 565 Bryant. Near Sixth Avenue.

59 West 39th St., New York

Miscellaneous

MISS OLLER

Household efficiency expert. Is your home being managed economically and scientifically? Do you prepare a monthly budget? If not the efficiency engineer will show you how the home can be managed as scientifically as the office. College graduate, business woman, A1 references. Telephone Morningside 1100.

70 Morningside Drive, New York

Real Estate Insurance

THE COLE CO., Inc., Real Estate

Mabel Henrietta Cole, President and Treasurer. City or Country Real Estate—lots—acreage—mortgages. Insurance in all its branches. Corner of 42nd St.

500 Fifth Avenue, New York

Schools

BRACH SELECT SCHOOL

of Artistic Dressmaking. Two or three months course in professional and home dressmaking, cutting, fitting, under supervision of one of New York's most exclusive establishments. Apply Brach Select School. Telephone Bryant 7094.

13 East 43d Street, New York

Waists

MISS ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

Hand-made Waists on sale and to order. References, N. Y. Woman's Exchange, Newport, R. I. Votes for Women.

2255 Broadway, New York

Tea Rooms

BERTHA-CLARE TEA ROOM

Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Eleven to Six. Dainty service and home cooking. Luncheons and Teas for private parties. Telephone, Murray Hill 2948.

14 East 37th Street, New York

THE ROSE TEA HOUSE

Susan C. Carroll, Owner and Manager. Breakfast after 7:30, Luncheon 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 5:30 to 8 P. M. Service Club or a la Carte, Popular prices.

44 West 33rd Street, New York

Corsetieres

MME. M. CUNNINGHAM, Corsetiere

La Genevieve Hip Reducing Corset. Sample hand-made and tailored lingerie. Maternity, athletic and surgical corsets all models, front and back lace, to order from $10 to $75. Ready to wear models, from $5 to $10. Telephone 9356 Mad. Sq.

18 E. 31st Street, New York

ST. JOHN, CORSETIERE

If you want the best in Custom-made Corsets, style, comfort, durability and grace, we want your patronage. Mail-order service.

418 Fifth Ave., New York

Copyright by E. F. FOLEY

MME. TETRAZZINI WRITES

I find Evans' Pastilles excellent and efficacious.

Lucia Tetrazzini

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Clear the Air Passages from Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness. Producing Perfect Voice.

Druggists 25c or EVANS, 92 William St., N. Y.

If you wish to sell goods or services, a small advertisement in these columns will bring the desired results.

Drop us a postal to-day and we will tell you how to secure the maximum returns. Address Classified Adv. Dept.,

Woman Voter, 30 East 34th St. N. Y.

The Thistle

BREAKFAST and LUNCHEON

Prompt and Efficient Service

180 MADISON AVE.
Just below 34th Street
NEW YORK

DINNER, 60c. *from* 6 to 7.30 p. m.

HOME COOKING

THE HIGHEST STANDARD

REACHED IN SALAD OILS

¶ The difference between Empire Salad Oil and others is as great as between a Mountain and its surrounding foot-hills.

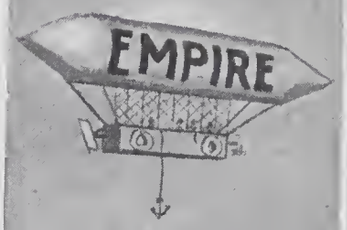
¶ EMPIRE SALAD OIL is absolutely Pure, absolutely Wholesome and very Economical—not only for Salad uses—but for cooking purposes generally.

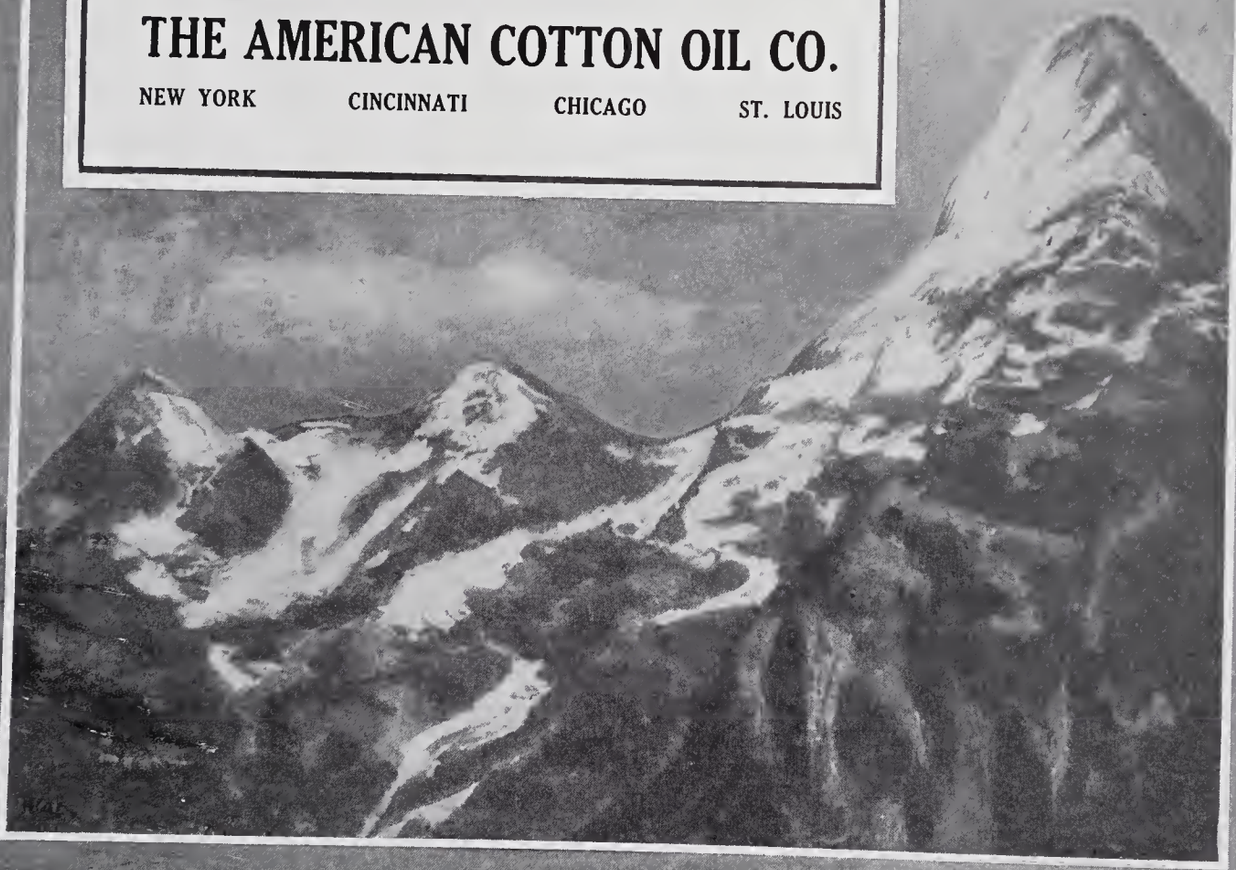
¶ It is Pure COTTONSEED OIL, highly refined. It is as good and as wholesome as the best Olive Oil and costs about one quarter as much.

¶ A Booklet of Recipes and Sample will be mailed if requested.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO ST. LOUIS





BAKERS WEEKLY

The Woman Voter and The Newsletter

Organ of The Woman Suffrage Party and The New York State Woman Suffrage Association

FLORENCE WOOLSTON, Editor

State Editor, HARRIET MAY MILLS
Assembly District Editor, AUGUSTA C. KELLOGG
Art Editor, IDA S. PROPER
Labor Editor, SARAH R. PARKS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MARIE JENNEY HOWE
FREDERIC C. HOWE
BANNISTER MERWIN
HOWARD B. WOOLSTON
INEZ HAYNES GILLMORE
EDNA KENTON
ARTHUR P. KELLOGG
ANN STORY ALLEN MERWIN
FOLA LA FOLLETTE
BENJAMIN W. HUEBSCH

FEBRUARY, 1913

CONTENTS

Progress 7
The Hike to Albany—Sibyl Wilbur 13
Are Women People?—Caroline Clifton Knapp 15
Suffrage and Divorce—Rev. Francis Miner Moody 17
Editorial Comment 19
Wage-Earners—Sarah R. Parks 22
Throughout the State—Harriet May Mills 25
Wilhelm Wundt and Woman Suffrage—Katharine Anthony 29
From the Assembly Districts—Augusta C. Kellogg 33
The Morality of Women—Marie Jenney Howe 41

Published monthly by The Woman Suffrage Party, 30 East 34th Street, New York City

Subscription price yearly, 50 Cents
Telephone 6390 Madison Square

Single copy, 5 Cents
Advertising rates on application

Entered as Second Class Matter at New York, N. Y. Post Office

Copyright 1913 by Woman Suffrage Party. All Rights Reserved

Bonwit, Teller & Co.

Advanced Spring Blouse Styles

Exclusive Models Developed for Us in Our Own Workrooms

Imported blouse of French batiste. Hand embroidered collar, front, back and sleeves, **11.50**

"Bontell" tailored shirt-waist of crepe de chine in both high and low neck models. New round pearl buttons. Navy, black and white. Special, **5.00**

"Bontell" blouse of shadow net over flesh colored chiffon cloth. Embroidered collar, cuffs and panel. Same model in washable crepe de chine **7.50**

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

THE WOMAN VOTER
AND
THE NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY, 1913

PROGRESS

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SUBMISSION in 1915" grows more and more certain as the days pass. The Legislature of 1913 is bound to prove itself true to its party pledges.

On the first day of January, five of the seven associations forming the Cooperating Committee were represented at Albany by Miss Fisher of the College League, Mr. Laidlaw of the Men's League, Miss Hay of the Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Caroline Lexow of the Women's Political Union and Miss Mills of the State Association.

When the Senate convened that night we had the great felicity of sitting in the gallery with Mrs. Gavit, our legislative representative, and hearing the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Senate, introduce the bill. He prefaced the introduction, as he had assured us he should do, by the statement that he was "as much opposed to woman suffrage as he ever had been, but felt it incumbent upon him to stand by his party's pledge."

Later in the evening, when the Governor's message was read, we heard these words: "I recommend that the Legislature declare in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage to the people as soon as possible."

That was a happy night. It ended in the Assembly where the Hon. Mark Goldberg, later appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee, took our amendment and put it in the box where all assembly bills are first placed.

The Legislature adjourned on that first night to meet again on the 6th. On the 8th both judiciary committees reported our bill favorably by an unanimous vote. But they made two changes in the text. They omitted the phrase "regardless of sex" and the whole last clause referring to naturalization.

Here is the bill proposed by the Cooperating Committee; matter in italics is new—brackets show omissions:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Proposing an Amendment to Section One of Article Two of the Constitution, in Relation to Qualification of Voters

SECTION 1.—Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section one of article two of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§1.—[Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years,] *Every citizen, regardless of sex, of the age of twenty-one years,* who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the state, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside, *but a citizen by marriage only shall not be entitled to vote unless she shall have made it appear to the satisfaction of a court authorized to issue certificates of naturalization that she has resided within the United States five years, within the state or territory where such court is held one year, and that during that time she has behaved as a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.*

§2.—Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen, of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The amendment we proposed was the result of consultation with eminent constitutional lawyers and was thoroughly discussed by the Cooperating Committee before its introduction. The changes we made in Section one of Article II of the Constitution were, substituting for the first line the phrase, "Every citizen regardless of sex, of the age of 21 years," and, at the end, the addition of the clause in italics.

This is taken directly from the federal law under which men are now admitted to citizenship. As women attain citizenship by marriage only and could vote after residing in the state one year, provided their husbands were naturalized, it was thought best to prevent this by requiring such women to be naturalized separately. The federal law, making women citizens through their husbands, is a relic of the old idea that Blackstone enunciated, that "husband and wife were one and that one the husband" and which deprived married women of all individuality, making them *"femmes couvertes."* This should be changed to meet the conditions of to-day when married women have property rights in most of our states, a half share in their own children in 14 states and the power to earn or dispose of property. Some of us feel that such an antiquated provision as this one, compelling women to follow the flag of their husbands and denying them a country will soon be changed. Some, also, feel that the new provision recognizing women's status as individuals does not belong in the state constitution but in the federal law which would apply to every other state as well as to New York. On this question there is wide difference of opinion. One side thinks the naturalization clause essential—that without it we cannot pass the amendment at the polls; the other side maintains that its insertion will jeopardize our success in 1915.

It is unfortunate that this discussion has arisen, as it complicates the question and is sure to confuse many voters.

On the 9th the Senate bill was by unanimous consent put on the order of third reading and made a special order for the 15th. It is headed, Bill No. 5, which indicates the order of its introduction. It reads exactly as the present suffrage clause of the Constitution with these exceptions; omission of the word "male" in the first line; insertion of, *"or she; or her"*; wherever "he" or "his" occurs in the original text.

The Assembly, not to be outdone by the Senate, advanced the bill and made it a special order for the 14th. This looked like lightning speed to those of us who have been accustomed to the policy of delay at Albany. Our hopes were high. In the meantime Mrs. Gavit discovered verbal omissions in the printed form of the Senate bill and in the report of the Assembly Judiciary. The Rules of the Legislature require that all bills shall be printed three days before they are brought up for final action. Therefore a postponement was necessary. In the Assembly on the 13th, Mr. A. J. Levy, Democratic leader, proposed the addition of the two omitted words "or her" in line 8. Thereupon, Simon Adler of Monroe, a Republican, introduced an amendment restoring the naturalization clause. He declared that the Democrats had stricken out this provision in order to defeat the amendment at the polls. Mr. A. J. Levy refuted this charge, maintaining that the Democrats were acting in good faith and endeavoring to fulfill the promise they made to the people before election.

Mr. Martin McCue of New York, a Democrat, spoke against the bill in any form claiming that his constituents did not want it. Leader Levy then asked Mr. McCue why he voted for the bill last year. The amendment to insert the naturalization clause was defeated by a strict party vote of 87 to 40.

The speaker of the Assembly, Mr. A. E. Smith, then ruled that the suffrage amendment could come up for final passage on the 14th. But that morning he revoked his former decision and the date now set is January the 20th.

The bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee stands so far and follows the form in which most of the other states have passed woman suffrage amendments. Both Governor Sulzer and Mr. Wagner believe this best. Now some members of the Senate begin to favor the restoration of the naturalization clause which the Assembly has voted down. Senator Wagner felt that these objectors must be considered. He therefore again postponed the vote in the Senate fixing it for the 21st.

The Assembly will take up the measure on the evening of the 20th and if the bill is then passed, it will go over to the Senate where the amendment is now on the calendar for the 21st. If the naturalization clause is restored by either house, further delay is inevitable.

We had hoped to report the end of our Albany campaign as our paper went to press. We believe it cannot be long before the present difficulties are adjusted and the bill is passed in both houses. That will mean that for nearly two years we can dedicate time and effort to the field and the great educational work to be done before 1915. Then, when the new Senate is chosen, we shall go again to Albany for another vote, and to the polls the following November. For this year we are ready to cry "Victory." Yes, it is a wonderful victory. But our battle has just begun. The real conflict will be at the polls. The recruiting and training of our army is the work that must be done and that requires all our energy, money and consecration for the next three years.

Suffrage reader, what are you doing? Get in line and be a part of this great fight for liberty. Join the Woman Suffrage Party if you live in

New York, join clubs or Assembly District Leagues if you live outside of the metropolis. Join some society at once or help to organize one. A strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether will give us a free state in 1915.

HARRIET MAY MILLS.

BALLAD OF THE INVASION OF ALBANY.

(Making It All Right With Kipling.)

By

LEOLA LEONARD.

To Albany we went last year to introduce a bill
Concerning votes for women, and our efforts counted nil;
The legislators glared at us and sent us on our way,
But things are very different in Albany to-day.
O 'twas Woman this, and Woman that, and "Woman is a crank,"
But it's "Thank you, Mrs. Suffragette," since now we've got a plank
In every party platform, and the men who used to frown
Say "Howdy, Mrs. Suffragette, how do you like the town?"

We labored hard all Summer—held meetings in the street,
We canvassed all the county fairs to make our work complete;
And that no stone might be unturned which would our cause promote,
We canvassed Rockland County and got the farmer's vote.
O 'twas Woman this, and Woman that, and "Woman she's a crank,"
But it's "Thank you, Mrs. Belmont," now that we've got our plank;
By dint of hard campaigning we thinned the Anti rank,
And it's "Howdy, Mrs. Laidlaw, how do you like your plank?"

We fought in six big States last year, and for our flag won four,
We'll fight in seven next time, and we'll add that many more;
For suffrage is the fashion in politics to-day,
If you would know the reason why, ask Mary Garret Hay.
O 'twas Woman this, and Woman that, and "Woman, on your way!"
But it's "Welcome to our city!" when we're traveling to-day.
In Albany the Senators line up and sweetly say,
"Why, Mrs. Blatch, how do you do? We hope you've come to stay."

Last year we went to Albany, and sad, indeed, the story;
This year we tramped—'twas much more fun—and greater far the glory;
Last year our bill was massacred and laid upon the shelf,
This year it leads the calendar, placed there by Bob himself.
O 'twas Woman this, and Woman that, and "Woman, who are you?"
But it's "How are you to-day, Miss Mills?" since Wagner gives the cue;
And it won't be long until our bill goes swiftly through, they say,
For it's "Thank you, Mrs. Chapman Catt!" in Albany to-day.

The Morning Telegraph, January 7, 1913.

THE THINKER *Courtesy of Judge*
(After Auguste Rodin.)

VOTES FOR WOMEN RING OUT AS NEW YEAR IS BORN.

OLD 1912 alighted on the topmost point of the Metropolitan Tower, to take a last look at little old New York before winging his way into the forgotten past. Up from the streets far below him floated the joyous sound of horns and bells. "Well, well!" he mused. "It's a trifle unmelodious, but I'm glad that the people can be gay and thoughtless for one night in the year. I've been rather overdosed with seriousness. What with the high cost of living, and the vice problem, and police graft, and woman suffrage, poor 1912 hasn't had very much fun. I'm glad I don't have to depart with the sound of any of those things in my ears—what? What's that?"

Far, far below, on a street corner, suddenly he perceived a woman standing on a soapbox surrounded by a crowd. In her hand she bore a yellow banner with "Votes for Women" on it, and her voice was raised in earnest exhortation. Old 1912 could just catch the words: "Referendum; vote for President in 1916."

Casting his eyes further to the north and the south and the east and the west he beheld other groups of similar appearance. He started to count them. He got up to sixty-three and stopped with a sigh.

"One for each Assembly district and a few over," he remarked. Just then young 1913 in a blaze of light approached him.

"Little 1913," he said, "for the 'love of Mike' have your Legislature pass their bill. They deserve it."

Yes, the Woman Suffrage Association was on its job as the old year went out. As Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, its chairman for the Borough of Manhattan, said, they have the greatest faith and trust in the legislators, and, of course, the Democratic party is pledged to pass the bill; but still they don't intend to relax their watchfulness.

They watched last night by having a meeting as near as they possibly could to the home of each Assemblyman in greater New York. At each meeting a resolution was passed reminding the legislator of his duty, and said resolution was carried by a deputation to the legislator's abode. If, as in most cases, the house was dark and its owner on the way to Albany, the resolution was mailed after him.

Miss L. L. Dock, the suffrage hiker, presided at the meeting in the 2nd Assembly District, having hurried back from Albany for that purpose. Miss Leonora O'Reilly was the speaker here. The meeting was near the home of Alfred E. Smith, Assemblyman for that district, who may, it was said, be Speaker of the House.

Mr. Smith's house was closed and dark. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt spoke at Manhattan avenue and 105th street. Other speakers were Miss Alberta Hill, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale and Dr. Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's Church."—The New York *Tribune,* January 1, 1913.

THE CONVENTIONS.

THE other day a well-known politician picked up the January number of *The Woman Voter* and turning to page 38 where there is recorded under January 14th sixty-one Assembly District conventions in Greater New York, under January 21st five Borough Conventions, and under February the big city convention, looked at it with surprise and said, "Why, this looks like a regular political calendar!" Certainly the organizers and leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party can be congratulated upon the fact that on December 15th, before *The Voter* went to press, and a month before these meetings were held, the street and number of the meeting place was ready for this *Voter* announcement. In two or three Assembly Districts the meetings were only tentative; half a dozen earnest, struggling workers assembled to discuss the problems of their very difficult districts. In many districts there were large enthusiastic meetings of several hundred people. Again, in some of the active districts, the convention was composed of fifteen, twenty or thirty of the active workers. The reasons for the very small meetings in some of these districts was that this set of conventions coming so soon after the more important October meetings, were passed over rather lightly on account of many other important activities in the district.

The excellent thing about the Woman Suffrage Party is the great elasticity and autonomy of the Assembly Districts. If anybody thinks that the Woman Suffrage Party has any bossism in it, the various comments on the part of different officers who have widely divergent opinions and interest as to other Assembly District activities should be heard. So manifold, many-sided and diverse is the activity of the Woman Suffrage Party that you often hear a leader in one district speaking of the activity in another expressing herself quite strongly in disapproval. "That would never do over in *my* district," observed one member niftily after reading some notice of another Assembly District demonstration. This is all as it should be. It shows life, plasticity and freedom. New York is a big city, with many sections, many interests and many types of people, and the Woman Suffrage Party is the most popular co-extensive and democratic organization in the world.

In certain districts on January 14th after the business meeting was over, there was a considerable program. In the 20th Assembly District Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs gave an interesting speech. In the 17th, both Mrs. Snowdon and Mrs. Catt were speakers at the meeting over which Mrs. Morton presided. Mrs. John Crosby, Mrs. Harry Hastings and Mrs. Frederick Nathan spoke at the 15th Assembly District meeting.

We have not yet received the blanks which give us the election returns from these conventions, the programs, the names of the helpers, the number of *Voters,* pencils, etc., sold; and the names of delegates of the Borough and City Convention; so it is impossible to give very much in detail about different features of the conventions.

In the Borough of Brooklyn the activity on the evening of the 14th was remarkable. Even though this series of meetings came immediately after the Academy of Music mass meeting into which the Brooklyn women had thrown so much time and energy, it seems as if so far from diminishing the zeal for the local convention, that the enthusiasm caught at the mass meeting burst into flower throughout the Borough in the district meetings which were varied in character and remarkably enthusiastic. H. B. L.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Pilgrimage to Washington, D. C.

THE first Votes for Women Pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., the National Capital, in order to take part in the Woman Suffrage Parade, and preach the gospel of suffrage to the men and women of the towns, villages and cities en route will leave as follows:

New York State and Northern Companies meet at 8:45 A. M. Monday, February 12th, at Hudson Terminal, New York City.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, join at the most convenient points.

Tentative Itinerary

Reach—

Philadelphia, Saturday evening, February 15th.
Wilmington, Tuesday evening, February 18th.
Baltimore, Wednesday evening, February 26th.
Washington, Sunday evening, March 2nd.

Inquire at all Suffrage Headquarters for further particulars after January 18th, or telephone to 4067 Bedford (Brooklyn), or write to

IDA A. CRAFT, Scribe for the Pilgrims,
294 Stuyvesant Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL ROSALIE GARDINER JONES,
Commander-in-Chief.

THE HIKE TO ALBANY

BY

SIBYL WILBUR

THE PILGRIMS AT WAPPINGER'S FALLS

THE suffrage pilgrimage has now passed into history, as part of the struggle for Votes for Women in the Empire State, and it is possible to get a perspective of the great "hike," to ask why it was undertaken and what was accomplished by it.

The idea of the pilgrimage originated in the mind of Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones, known to members of suffrage organizations for her gallant propaganda work with the little yellow cart in which she and Miss Elisabeth Freeman went about Nassau County, stopping at country homes to talk with country people. With her co-worker she covered five hundred miles going to and fro and up and down country lanes and byways. Later she took the highways of Ohio for her campaign route. During the struggle in that state she covered fifteen hundred miles and when the issue was temporarily lost she was convinced that it was because the country people had not been reached.

"I believe in the hearts of the rural people," Miss Jones told the writer. "If you once win them you have them forever. They are not fickle and changeable like the dwellers of cities. They are not here to-day and gone to-morrow. That's why I finally decided that I would organize a pilgrimage from New York City to Albany to take place before the opening of the legislative year."

When Miss Jones made known her intentions, the importance of the walk on the Albany Post road was not realized by those who listened to her. No one objected to the scheme. It is a well recognized idea that prevails in all the suffrage organizations of Greater New York and elsewhere in the suffrage circles of the country, that each worker has her peculiar value to the cause, uniqueness, picturesqueness, even the spectacular have place in driving home to the minds of the indifferent the truth that there is a new movement abroad in the world. So no one objected and the idea was posted in the headquarters of the State Suffrage Association and the Woman Suffrage Party.

The newspapers took it up with amused attention and coined the phrase "The Hike to Albany." That phrase was not printed more than twice before all New York was sitting up and asking questions. "Why walk?" was the most persistently reiterated query. For perhaps a week New Yorkers propounded this question with a sort of irritated under statement: "You can't make us believe you have to, you know. The fare is trivial and the mail is less expensive. Besides, the governor-elect is still in New York."

General Rosalie Jones paid no heed. She made a preliminary trip of investigation and on her return persuaded the women of the Cooperative Committee of Suffrage Societies to frame a message to be delivered to Governor Sulzer on the eve of his induction into office which should be presented to him at the capital on the last day of the year.

This message, composed with much deliberation, was as follows:

"The suffrage hosts of the Empire State send greeting and renewed congratulations to Governor William Sulzer, and express the earnest hope that his administration may be distinguished by the speedy passage of the woman's suffrage amendment."

It was signed by the following names:

Harriet May Mills, president of the State Suffrage Association; Nora Blatch de Forest, of the Woman's Political Union; Katherine Ely Tiffany, of the College League; Helen C. Mansfield, of the Equal Franchise Association; James Lees Laidlaw, of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage; and Mary Garrett Hay, of the Woman Suffrage Party.

The message was engraved on parchment, hand illumined by Miss Jones, rolled in a compact tube and sealed. It was the ostensible reason for the walk, it was the precious secret script carried by the pilgrims.

The journey was begun on Monday morning, December 16, at ten o'clock, from the Two Hundred and Forty-second street subway station at Van Cortland Park. It continued for thirteen days, through sun and rain, snow and ice, and covered a distance of 170 miles, counting detours and byroads used for special propaganda reasons. About one hundred people gathered at Van Cortland Park to see the start, about fifty persons including the newspaper correspondents, started to walk. Five pilgrims walked into Albany at four o'clock on the afternoon of December 28, having covered every step of the way on foot.

Whistles blew, bells rang, motor cars screeched, trolley cars clanged their gongs, traffic paused, windows were thrown up, stores and shops were deserted for the time being while Albany gazed upon the pilgrims with amazed attention. Large numbers escorted them through the streets to the steps of the capitol where they lifted their cry, Votes for Women, and turned and walked down State street to the Hampton hotel, where they were photographed and dispersed to rest and refresh themselves. Later receptions were given, meetings were held in the market and fashionable avenues, and on the day of his arrival in Albany the governor sent for the pilgrims, received them at the Executive Mansion and congratulated them upon their enthusiasm in a great cause, assuring them in the future as in the past they should have his utmost aid in securing political justice.

It was over, the long pilgrimage and what had been accomplished?

As one of the pilgrims who walked all the way I make answer for myself. I became imbued with a religious devotion to suffrage. I was never greatly fatigued except the day we covered twenty-two miles, and the day we walked in a blinding snow storm.

Our General, as we called Miss Jones, studied every detail and planned our comfort and diversion at all stopping places. Christmas was a day of joy. She was as resourceful as she was untiring and generous. The twelve correspondents declared her a "thoroughbred," than which praise none further go in journalism.

Col. Ida A. Craft gave out literature and made speeches almost continuously. She proved a treasure trove of reliable information and used unswerving fidelity in "getting it across." Miss Lavinia Dock, a trained nurse from the Henry street settlement, was our oldest pilgrim and our bravest since she had some blisters to deal with rather worse than the others. She faithfully carried her message in the more intimate, personal appeals by the way and was the well-beloved of all.

Mrs. Katherine Stiles was a convert through the trip. She started to walk for a "stunt" as she expressed it, with her young husband, an associated press correspondent. She continued as a pilgrim and made speeches to the Vassar women at Poughkeepsie, and the Albany women at the Historial Arts building.

HY MAYER
Courtesy of The New York Times

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

BY

CAROLINE CLIFTON KNAPP

A prominent bishop when asked why he was a suffragist replied "Because it is sure to come, and when it does I want to be found in the front ranks, not sneaking in at the rear."

The honor of our country demands equal suffrage. Our country proclaims to the world that it is a land of Liberty, Freedom, and Equality; that its government is of the people, for the people and by the people.

Some one has asked "If women are not people what are they?" The people of a country are its inhabitants; are not the women of this nation its inhabitants? They are so enumerated in the census; if they are the inhabitants they are the people. Can a country justly proclaim itself a Land of Liberty and forbid one half of its citizens a voice in the laws which they are forced to obey, a voice in the laws by which they are governed, judged and punished? Can a country justly proclaim itself a Land of Freedom and compel one half of its citizens to be subservient to the other half? Can a country justly proclaim itself a Land of Equality and deprive one half of its citizens from all share in its government? Our government is not of the people, nor for the people, nor by the people! It is of, for and by one half of the people only.

The fourteenth amendment to our Constitution reads: "Every person born in the United States is a citizen," the fifteenth amendment declares: "The right to vote shall not be denied to any citizen of the United States," therefore, as every woman is a person, and as every person born in the United States is a citizen, and as the right to vote shall not be denied to any citizen of the United States, our Constitution needs no additional clause in order to legalize woman suffrage.

During our Colonial period the franchise was confined exclusively to church members; although our Declaration of Independence declares all men to be free and equal, after the establishment of our Republic the ballot was given to freeholders only; they endeavored to make that a necessary qualification in order to bar out non-free-holders; they, after their admittance, tried in their turn to forbid aliens and immigrants the right of the ballot, but to-day all citizens are eligible excepting idiots, imbeciles, lunatics, unpardoned criminals, paupers, and women.

According to the fundamental principle upon which our Republic was founded, that "the just Powers of a Government are derived from the consent of the governed," woman, as she has no power of assent, nor dissent, is logically exempt from all law, and ought not to be governed by its enactments; by what right is she classed with idiots, imbeciles, lunatics, and deprived of their privilege? They are amenable to no law, they have no business with the law, therefore justly the law has no business with them.

What a travesty of Justice to place woman on a plane with mental incapables and deny her their compensation! Said a senator "If a woman is content to be thus classed it proves her to be rightly and justly placed."

The question of woman suffrage is not that of expediency, but that of Right and of Justice. Has she a just claim to a voice in the laws which she is forced to obey? Has she a just claim to the legal protection afforded man by his power of self-government? Is it right, is it just, in a country which proclaims itself a Land of Equality, that one half of its citizens should be subservient to the other half?

Dolly Madison wrote to her husband "In your new Code of Laws remember women, be more just to them than were our ancestors, put not such unlimited power into the hands of men. Know that we will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice!"

She was the first American woman to advocate equal suffrage. She was the pioneer of the suffragist of to-day.

It is a far cry from 1808 to 1913, but evolution is of slow growth; that of Justice of the slowest; "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small!" Men rose gradually, through the centuries, from their condition of abject slavery to that of their present political freedom, only by their repeated, their prolonged, their determined, and their united, efforts. They were obliged to battle against precisely the same opposition, against precisely the same arguments that are used to-day against "Votes for Women." Had men succumbed to their environment, meekly assented to the claim of "The divine right of Kings," made no effort to free themselves and assert their manhood, they would still be as "dumb driven Cattle," even the few who comprise the "privileged class" still subservient to the one-man-power, their lives dependent upon a nod of his head. What then of the rank and file! Scan the pages of history and thank God that in every human soul He has implanted a living germ which must develop until it attain full fruitage in a race of men and women free and equal, walking side by side, who can proudly proclaim "We have never been in bondage to any man."

The opinions of prominent public men are of value; their intimate acquaintance with political affairs render their arguments worthy of consideration as they present proofs which cannot be gainsaid.

Testimony of the Governor of Wyoming: "The women of this State have voted for more than forty years, they cast the ballot

from constable to president as freely and as intelligently as the men, and I am unqualifiedly in favor of enfranchising women.

Testimony of the Governor of Idaho: "The women of this State have voted since 1896; they serve as officials in our State and County offices, and they make excellent public servants."

Colonel Hale, of Colorado, declares that the woman's vote has made it more difficult to obtain elections of bad men, has made it easier to secure appropriations for educational and humanitarian purposes. That Colorado has the sanest, the wisest, the most progressive, and the most scientific laws in regard to the child that are to be found in any statute book in the world.

The Governor of Washington declares: "The time is long gone by for discussing woman's fitness for the ballot, as she has shown herself fully as capable of dealing with public affairs as have the men."

Said King Edward in his last speech, "It is high time women had full share in the government."

Said Senator Hoar: "The Woman Suffrage Association is the only one which embodies the principle of our Republic. To refuse women the ballot is a disgrace to our Country, which boasts as its fundamental principle that the just powers of a government are derived from the consent of the governed. Therefore, when one half of the governed are forced to submit to laws made by the other half our country is self-confessed unjust. So long as women are disfranchised to call this country a Republic or a Democracy is, to use a very mild term, a misnomer."

Said Henry George: "Women ought to vote because they are forced to obey the laws and being obliged to obey a law proves ones absolute right to a voice in that law."

Said Benjamin Franklin: "Taxation without representation is tyranny." To-day the real estate owned by women in Boston alone far exceeds that of our forefathers who fought and died in defense of that principle. Our forefathers refused to pay the duty imposed and in retaliation stole the property taxed and destroyed it. But to-day when women in this country follow the example of their ancestors and prove their allegiance to the principle to which this country owes its existence, our government steals their property, sells it, puts the proceeds into its own pocket and condemns the women to a fine or possible imprisonment.

A very important reason why women ought to vote is, because all vicious men and all vicious women are violently opposed to equal suffrage. That is a very powerful argument in its favor. Whatever the vicious class dread that ought the good citizen to adopt.

Molly Elliot Seawell has recently written a book in which she asserts that, as the basic principle of suffrage is, "a voter cannot be supported by another voter, women are ineligible because of their maintenance by their husbands." In this country to-day thousands of men are being supported by their wives, the men doing nothing whatsoever in return for such support. Statistics inform us that in the City of New York twenty-five thousand wives are the sole maintenance of their husbands and children. By what law of logic can a man retain his right of suffrage when supported by a non-voter, and the non-voter lose all her claim to the right of suffrage if supported by a voter? In the early history of this country women did all of their own house work, and in addition that now performed in our mills and factories, also helping in some degree in the outdoor-labor. Would any Court have decided that they were being supported by their husbands? Statistics inform us that to-day in this country four-fifths of the wives do all of their own house work. They thus serve their husbands as housekeeper, cook, laundress, seamstress, companion, mother of his children, their nurse, and in a great degree their educator. Eight positions filled by one woman; each position self-supporting if filled *for* an outsider, or *by* an outsider, but according to Miss Seawell's logic, the entire eight not worth one's support if filled for one's husband. As a matter of fact no basic principle of suffrage exists such as Miss Seawell asserts. If a man become a public charge he is declared a pauper and disfranchised; but a father may support a son of voting age, and a son his father, without loss of their manly prerogative. The remaining one-fifth of the wives in this country, who employ servants in their domestic departments, are essential to their families and by their many services for their well-being justly earn far more than their maintenance.

Woman's chief enemy has always been her own sex. The majority of women have, upon every possible occasion, placed obstacles and barriers in the way of woman's advance, and by their determined opposition impeded her every step toward higher civilization. Had it not been for the minority, the pioneers, woman would never have risen above her first estate. The majority, bound by superstition, prejudice and tradition, have always stood in their own light, until thrust aside by the onward march of the minority, and forced to see, in spite of their opposition or indifference, that the trend of events is for the uplifting, not only of their own sex but of all humanity.

Indifference is far more fatal to a Cause than active opposition. Those who fold their hands and look calmly on while others battle for the right are a hindrance to all progress. If those who insist that whatever has been must continue to be would realize the truth of the French maxim, "Other times, other customs"; if they would appreciate that the world moves and they ought to keep pace, they would put their shoulders to the wheel of progress, and help their sisters to raise it from the ruts of ignorance, prejudice and tradition, and with all their power hasten its advance; instead of as now, proving themselves a drawback and a stumblingblock in

(*Concluded on page 31*)

SUFFRAGE AND DIVORCE

An open letter by the Reverend Francis Miner Moody, Secretary of the California Commission working to secure a uniform divorce law throughout the United States.

My Dear Mrs. Penfield:

REPLYING to your request for information concerning the relation of equal suffrage to the problems of American home life, I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts.

The very nature of dual sex life requires that there shall be cooperation in the civic and social government of all families just as there is in the creation of a single family.

The failure of popular suffrage in America is patent to every intelligent student of history, and it must be ascribed in part to the absence or neglect of women's counsels and good judgment at the polls and in the halls of our legislatures. Had good women been present in effective proportion either in fact or in counsel, the host of outrageous statutes concerning family life that now burden and disgrace our American law books could not have been passed. It is utterly impossible to safeguard adequately the lives of children without applying woman's insight and intuition to the reformation of our social laws. Nowhere can we find a better proof of these facts than in the states where equal suffrage prevails. The steady betterment of both social laws and social practice is evident to the careful student of home life in those states that are wholly free.

My first objection to male suffrage as opposed to equal suffrage for both sexes is, that it is an unwarranted interference with the personal liberty of half our race. Woman has the unquestionable right of effective protest against civic and social wrongs. The most effective protest is the ballot. Shall we continue to curtail woman's liberty by refusing her the ballot?

My second objection to one-sided suffrage is that it destroys the natural equality of the sexes. When we say "all men are created free and equal," we ought to use the word "men" in its largest sense. It includes the whole race. Man's preëminence over woman in civil government is a matter of pride and rebellion against God. It has nothing to do whatsoever with the question of who shall rule in the family life.

My third objection is that it interferes with the essential fraternity of the family life by creating a set of most important interests in the shaping of which woman has no direct voice and therefore one-sided suffrage tends to separate rather than to unify the home.

By taking away some measure of the liberty, equality and fraternity that are the foundation and the superstructure of all true homes, we deprive ourselves and our children of graces and glories that we might all enjoy. For real good fellowship is after all highest happiness.

Many lines of evidence might be presented in support of these general statements that the highest happiness of our families demands equal suffrage.

To none may we appeal more aptly than to the divorce statistics.

California and Washington have had equal suffrage for too short a time to admit of any light from these states on the divorce question through figures. It takes years to get at the tabulated divorce statistics. We may say in passing that Washington, when granting the suffrage to women, required for the first time by law that applicants for a marriage license must present a certificate of good health. And California's Legislature in the year that they approved votes for women, began a campaign for uniform Federal laws on marriage and divorce.

The safety of the marriage relation and the children's good health and honor is a natural adjunct of the agitation for equal suffrage.

From the statistical standpoint, consider first Wyoming, the pioneer suffrage state of the Union.

The average annual output in Wyoming for the five years whose central year is 1870 was 9 divorces a year. In 1870, when equal suffrage had but just been established, Wyoming's population was 9, 188 giving a divorce rate of 99 per 100,000 total population. Among the states and territories of the Union only Nevada equaled this rate. It was the highest and Wyoming ranked first in divorce by granting the largest number of divorces in proportion to population.

Ten years later Wyoming dropped to 4th place.

In 1890 Wyoming's divorce rate was only 89 and her rank as a divorce state fell off to 12th place. In 1900 Wyoming was still in 12th place.

From Wyoming learn her lesson. One fundamental act of justice fosters others. The granting of equal suffrage is a bulwark to the purity and permanence of the home, and a guarantee of improved domestic harmony.

Evidently the discussion and establishment of equal suffrage in the last quarter of the 19th century helped to stay the feverish flight of divorce and to occupy woman's mind with saner, healthier things.

Consider next Colorado. In 1880 and 1890 she was most grieviously obsessed by the divorce devil, being far ahead of any other state in the Union in her divorce rates.

In 1870, with a yearly average of only 24 divorces, she ranked 13th among the states in her divorce rate, which was 60 per hundred-thousand total population.

Ten years later her average yearly divorces had jumped to 269, and her divorce rate to 138, per 100,000 putting her at the head of the nation in the ratio of divorces to population.

By 1890 her divorce rate per 100,000 total

population had bounded to 197, the highest ever known for any American state, and her rate per 100,000 *married* population was 561. Nothing on earth ever equaled that except Japan.

In 1893 Colorado adopted equal suffrage. By the year 1900 her average divorce rates had fallen off to 158 and 409 respectively. The drop was 39 points in one rate and 152 points in the more significant rate. In seven years this amazing improvement took place.

Idaho gave equal voting rights to women in the same decade and fell in rank from 9th place to 10th in one rate, and from 7th to 10th in the more significant rate.

Utah women also received the franchise between 1890 and 1900. The growth of divorce per 100,000 married population was checked to such an extent that the state fell in rank from 14th to 19th place.

Cordially your friend,

FRANCIS MINER MOODY.

THE SOCIAL MEANING OF THE BRITISH DIVORCE REPORT.

Extracts from an article by George Elliott Howard, published in "The New York Times," December 15th, 1912. Dr. Howard is Professor of Political Science and Sociology in the University of Nebraska and author of "History of Matrimonial Institutions Chiefly in England and the United States."

"If sanctioned by Parliament, the recommendations of the majority report of the 'British Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes' will almost surely start a revolution which will affect the nature of the family bond and transform some of the basic ideals of the household life. That the results will be of serious moment to British society will scarcely be questioned: but will they be for good or for ill? From the experience of other peoples, is it possible to foresee whether the consequences will tell for or against the social welfare?"

* * * * * *

"Not since the days of Milton has there been in England so clear and statesmanlike a recognition of marriage and divorce as purely social institutions. In the outset the Commissioners say that the report is based on the idea that the State should not look upon the marriage tie as necessarily indissoluble or as dissoluble only for adultery. Therefore they propose to recognize the equality of the sexes, cheapen and otherwise modernize procedure, and increase the number of statutory grounds of full divorce.

More remarkable still, as showing the care with which they have studied their problem, they treat divorce as moral, as a remedy for social disease, not as necessarily the source of evil. 'So far as such reforms as we recommend tending to lower the standard of morality and the regard for the sanctity of marriage, we consider reform necessary in the interest of morality as well as in the interests of justice, society, and the State.'"

* * * * * *

"Of a truth, it is amazing that in matrimonial law a great and democratic nation should have so long tolerated an unrighteous discrimination against the wife and mother. For nothing can be clearer or more enlightening than the enormous interest which woman has in liberty of divorce. Her welfare is vitally concerned in the basic causes of the modern divorce movement. That movement is an incident of a transition process in social evolution; and hence it is due primarily to social mis-selection and the clash of ideals.

To the serious student of social progress the accelerated divorce movement appears clearly as a part of the mighty process of spiritual liberation which is radically changing the relative positions of man and woman in the family and in society. Through a swift process of individualization for the sake of socialization the corporate unity of the patriarchal family has been broken up or even completely destroyed. More and more wife and child have been released from the sway of the house-father and placed directly under the larger social control."

* * * * * *

"Turning now to the use made of divorce by women in the United States, we may form some notion of what is going to take place in England if the proposed reforms are adopted. The wife more frequently than the husband is seeking in divorce an escape from marital ills. During the two decades (1887-1906) covered by the report of the Director of the Census, in the whole country more than 66 per cent. of all decrees were granted on the wife's petition. In 83 per cent. of all decrees granted for cruelty, in 90.6 per cent. of those granted for drunkenness, and 100 per cent. of those granted for neglect to provide, the husband was the offender and the wife the plaintiff.

That the sources of the divorce movement are bad social conditions which may be remedied is illustrated by the sinister fact that directly or indirectly 184,568 divorces, or nearly 20 per cent. of the entire number reported for the two decades, were granted for intemperance; and in nine-tenths of these cases the culprit was the man. Surely the situation calls loudly, not for less divorce, but for less liquor and fewer saloons.

In the case of desertion, likewise, the wife is the chief sufferer and the chief beneficiary. During the twenty years the number of decrees on this ground reaches the astounding total of 367,502. Of these, 156,283 were granted on the husbands petition; and 211,219 on that of the wife. The divorce movement, it is quite safe to say, is in large measure an expression of woman's growing independence."

* * * * * *

"In conclusion, a word as to the real meaning of a carefully conceived but liberal divorce code. It is an error to assume that because a divorce law increases the number of decrees it is therefore bad. Divorce is administered by the State as a remedy; and an increased application of the remedy may be a positive good. Absolute prohibition of the remedy or a too rigid restriction of its use may tend to conceal the existence of social disease.

A careful but liberal use of the medicine for the disease of wedlock, by showing the extent of the malady, may help us realize the need of prevention. The wise reformer must deal with causes and not with effects. He will realize that in a very real sense the divorced man or woman is a sufferer from bad social conditions. Among these conditions are bad marriage laws and bad marriages. Frivolous marriages and marriages physically, spiritually, or sociologically bad are very apt to end in the divorce court. When we have checked desertion, controlled or abolished the liquor traffic, conquered the ravages of venereal disease, further developed household science, thoroughly reformed our crude marriage laws, and devised an educational system which shall prepare young men and women for the duties of marriage, parenthood, and the family, we may expect to see a fall in the divorce rate, because less divorce will be needed."

"That day when the woman takes her place beside the man in the governance and arrangement of the external affairs of her race will also be that day that heralds the death of war as a means of arranging human differences."

OLIVE SCHREINER.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Our Campaign Is Certain

As *The Voter* goes to press, the success of our bill is assured. The Party slogan, *A Campaign in 1915* which seemed so remote of fulfillment when we were organized three years ago, is practically realized. There is a certain solemnity underneath our joy as we begin to understand the responsibility which faces us.

We are no longer a propaganda state; we are ready to begin our campaign. As we have heard the experiences of our sister campaign states, we appreciate anew the value of our political form of organization. The New York State Woman Suffrage Association has already endorsed the Party method work, and has begun to form Woman Suffrage Parties throughout the State.

We have a big task ahead for our bill must pass another legislature before the referendum goes to the people. In every one of the Assembly Districts we must make our political candidates so certain of the attitude of their constituents on Votes for Women that no matter what happens during the elections of 1915 our bill will be victorious.

This is the time when every suffragist should consecrate herself to the cause with new determination. It is easy to hang back and wait until the enthusiasm of the campaign is at its height, but the ground work for victory should be laid now. Leaders, Captains and members of the Party must work with all their might in every city and town of the Empire State. Whenever a new star has been added to the suffrage flag, it is because of the steady, untiring and devoted service of the women.

The Woman Voter and The Newsletter

With this issue of *The Woman Voter,* we begin our union with *The Newsletter,* organ of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. We feel that every member of the Woman Suffrage Party will rejoice in this cooperation between the two organizations. As a matter of fact, the State Association and the Woman Suffrage Party have always worked together, but the merging of the two magazines unifies our effort and brings us into even closer contact. For the present there will be no change in the editorial policy of *The Voter*: we shall publish *Throughout the State,* a department devoted to news of the activities of the larger organization, edited by Miss Harriet May Mills, the State President; and in her capacity as Chairman of the Cooperative Committee, she will also furnish us with information concerning legislative matters.

We shall welcome any communications and suggestions from former subscribers to *The Newsletter* who will from now on receive *The Woman Voter.* In enlarging the sphere of *The Voter,* we wish to make it of the greatest service to the entire state. Our readers have always written us freely concerning the magazine, and while we are not always able to reply, we do heed and enjoy their comments, both about our successes and our failures. We hope that our new friends from *The Newsletter* will use the same privilege, and we extend to them a hearty welcome on behalf of The Woman Suffrage Party.

The Garment-makers Strikes

We should heartily welcome a sweeping victory for every man, woman, and little girl (there are many hundreds under sixteen) involved in the garment strikes. The conditions under which they have been working, and their concerted demand for the enforcement of the sanitation, fire-protection, and child-labor laws, illustrate once more the well-known fact that labor legislation, unsupported by labor organization, is so much waste paper. In addition to the enforcement of the law, the 80,000 men and 30,000 women—makers of men's outer garments, who went out on December 30th, want a 48-hour week, a fair minimum wage, and the abolition of home work; the 12,000 workers out since January 9th, largely girls, who make women's and children's undergarments, nightdresses, wrappers, etc., ask a 50-hour week, abolition of charges for thread, etc., of fines, and of home work, and a fairer wage—the minimum $4.50. The 35,000 shirtwaist girls, almost all women, were so well organized that they had practically won by January 17th, two days after they went out. They demanded 50 hours and a decided increase in wages. In spite of exaggerated newspaper reports of violence, high city officials confirm the recent statement of the *Times,* a paper certainly not over-favorable to labor: "The entire strike movement has been conducted with a minimum of violence." For such trouble as has occurred, thugs, hired by the employers, have been almost entirely responsible. On our Wage-Earners' Page we are publishing some details of the abominable conditions existing before the strikes.

Women and the British Divorce Law

From the point of view of women, no report of recent years is of such far-reaching importance as that of the British Divorce Commission, which has aroused so much discussion. The Majority and Minority Reports of this *Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes* are not in entire accord as to what constitutes reasonable cause for divorce, but both are agreed that cheaper divorce courts are necessary and that there must be equal footing of the sexes with

regard to divorce. As *The Common Cause,* an English suffrage periodical, points out, this emphasis on the part of the Commissioners, is due in large measure to the agitation for woman's enfranchisement; for while women silently endured their unequal position, not only with regard to the unfairness of the marriage law, but in the numerous other injustices inflicted upon an unrepresented class, public opinion was not aroused.

In England, at present, adultery is the only ground for divorce. The Commissioners recommend that the following additional causes be added: bigamy; wilful desertion for three years or more; cruelty; incurable insanity; habitual drunkenness; imprisonment under a commuted death sentence. Although there is some opposition to this extension of divorce from those who, regarding marriage as a religious tie, fear for its sanctity in the future, there is no general opposition from the clergy. The Majority Report states as a conclusion, upon this phase of the matter that they should "proceed upon the basis that the State should not regard the marriage tie as necessarily indissoluble in its nature or dissoluble only on the ground of adultery" and they say, "so far as such reforms as we recommend tending to lower the standard of morality and regard for the sanctity of the marriage tie, we consider that reform is necessary in the interest of morality, as well as in the interest of justice; and in the general interests of society and the State."

In this connection, they call attention to the effect of costly divorce upon the standard of morality, and the number of illicit partnerships and illegitimate children, particularly among the poorer people.

As there is now but one divorce court for all England and Wales, only prosperous people have been able to secure relief from unhappy marital conditions. Both reports recommend the establishment of local divorce courts, in order that divorce may be available for the poor and those of limited means, although they differ as to certain details of the number and location.

To those who are familiar with divorce statistics in the United States, where it is estimated that one out of every twelve marriages ends in divorce, the British report does not seem excessively radical. Many who believe in easy divorce and urge that it be obtainable upon the request of either partner, regarding incompatibility as sufficient reason for separation, feel that the present agitation is only the beginning of an evolution which is bound to come in the institution of marriage. Indeed, the Women's Cooperative Guild, one of the most influencial organizations of women in England, has already petitioned for free divorce. For the present, however, if these recommendations are adopted in Great Britain, it will give relief to those who suffer from an overstringent divorce law, and it will establish equal divorce rights for women, preventing the former discrimination against them in the marital relation.

Child-labor and the Canneries

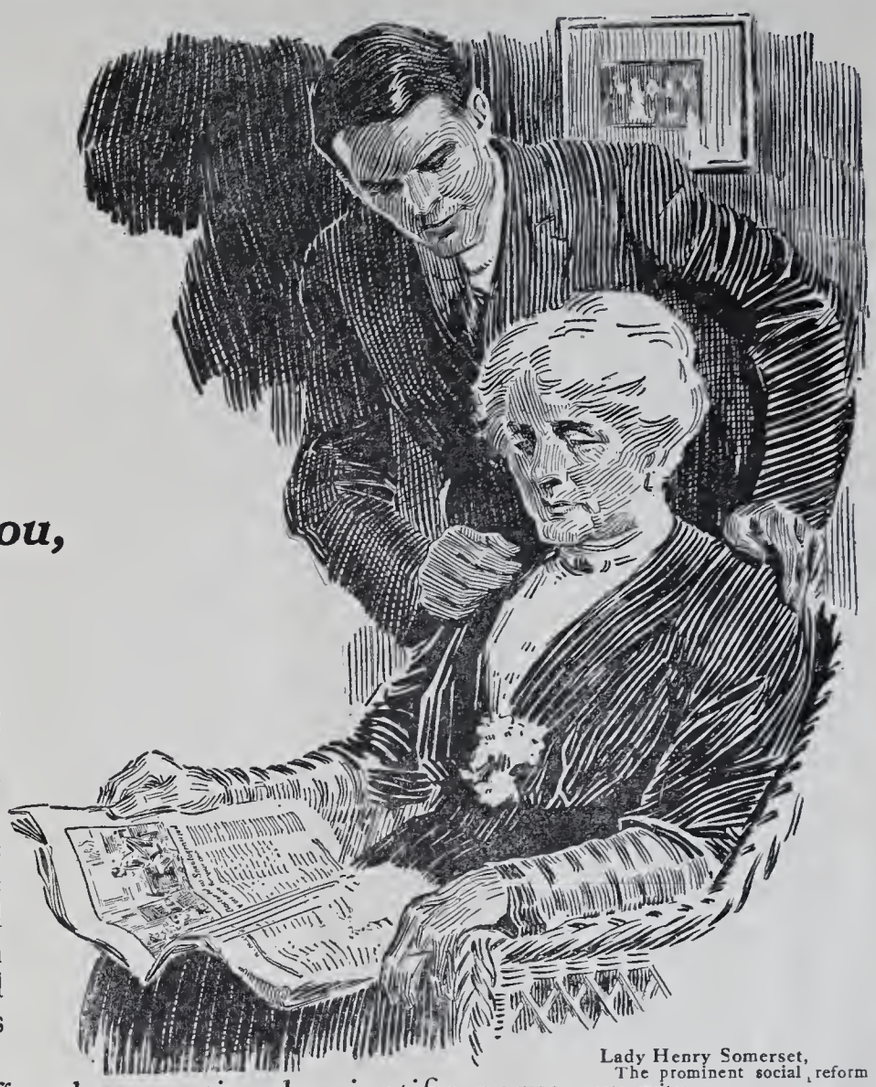
Now that Miss Chamberlain, an investigator employed to work in the sheds by the New York State Factory Commission, has so dramatically confirmed what the Child Labor Committee has been telling us for ten years, something may possibly be done about the canneries where thousands of children under 16 have been working, sometimes from 4:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.; where their fingers have been "broke," as one little 12-year-old says; where falling asleep over their work, they have been wakened and forced back to it, by blows if necessary, even though they were as young as 5 or 6 years. It is also known that women have worked 115 to 119 hours in one week. The needed legislation, so far as the children are concerned, is an extension of the child labor law to apply to canneries. A bill to this effect and another to protect women, though not extending the 54-hour law to this industry, will be brought before the legislature early this month. Friends of these bills should watch the papers and be ready to make their influence felt, for the canners, supported by large agricultural interests, are preparing to put up a bitter fight. That their opposition is unreasonable, as well as inhuman, is shown by the fact that, though the horrible conditions are prevalent throughout the state, there are even now competing canneries which find it possible to make profits without employing children or cruelly overworking women.

Three Million Dollars' Worth of Advertising for a Walk.

It is estimated by newspaper wiseacres that the cause of suffrage received three million dollars' worth of free advertising by the pilgrimage to Albany. The press of the entire country, regarding the "hike" as a good story, were generous with their space. There was not a day during the march when there was not some publicity which brought our propaganda before a new group. The pilgrims themselves took keen delight in the cartoons which accompanied the press reports. Probably a whole series of orthodox suffrage meetings would not have received the same amount of publicity in several seasons, as did this simple expedition over the open road.

Modern Mediaevalism

Again those who believe that the world is moving, have received a bitter disappointment. On January 18th, at the annual meeting of the English bar, it was decided to continue to exclude women from practicing law. The exponents of the resolution to regulate admission by passing an examination, irrespective of sex, were overwhelmingly defeated. One of the reasons given for this astonishing attitude on the part of British lawyers who suggest the fable of the dog in the manger, is that no real demand for the admission of women to the bar has yet been shown. It is hard to believe the statement in view of the fact that women have entered the profession of law in nearly every country of the world and are practicing successfully in nearly every state of the Union, in France, Russia, Italy and many British Colonies.



"I believe Sanatogen would help you, Mother"

THE inspiring confidence that has led thousands of men and women to suggest Sanatogen to the weak, the tired-out and the nervous, has marked the turning point on the crossroads of ill health for multitudes of nerve sufferers.

Sanatogen is offered as a rational, scientific nerve-food. In its combination of purest protein and organic phosphorus it furnishes the weakened, debilitated nerves with their own food elements—in a form easily and readily digested—without causing any harmful stimulation.

If your nerves have given way under the depressing pressure of overwork, worry or illness—leaving you with disturbed digestion, restless, dream-laden sleep, insomnia and an utter lack of vim and ambition — consider whether Sanatogen will do for you what these grateful thousands have written it did for them.

And Sanatogen has received the tribute of written endorsement of its helpful, revitalizing powers in nervous exhaustion, from over 16,000 physicians who have watched its results in their daily practices.

Do your nerves need the help of Sanatogen?

Write for a Free Copy of "Nerve Health Regained"

The work of a physician author, beautifully illustrated, which tells you some really interesting things about your nervous system, facts which vitally affect your well-being and which therefore you ought to know. This book also tells the story of Sanatogen convincingly, from the point of view of a physician, but so that any layman can understand it.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, $1.00, $1.90, $3.60

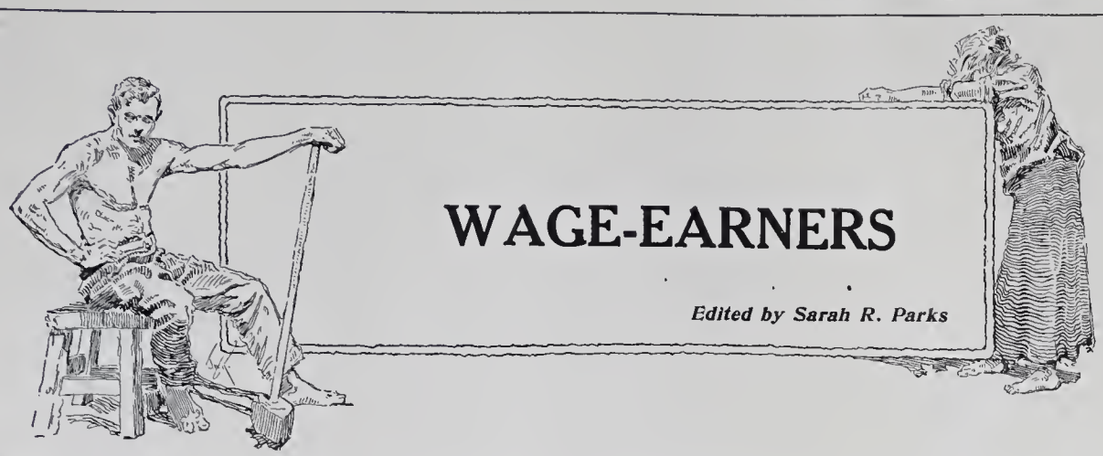
Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price by

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 34-T Irving Place, New York

Lady Henry Somerset,
The prominent social reform advocate, writes:
"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Mme. Sarah Grand,
Author of the "Heavenly Twins," writes:
"I began to take Sanatogen after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also am able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Mrs. B. A. Lockwood, LL.D.,
Secretary International Peace Bureau, Washington, D. C., writes:
"I have used according to directions your Sanatogen, and find it not only a very pleasant and palatable food, but a good digester and assimilator. I find my stomach in a better condition after a two weeks' trial of it than it has been before for two years. I cheerfully recommend it to dyspeptics, overworked clerks, feeble children and aged people."



WAGE-EARNERS

Edited by Sarah R. Parks

OF all the abominations in the making of men's clothing, home work seems the worst — young girls of 17 and old women of 65 working 57-62 hours in the factory (*is* there a 54-hour law?), and then taking home garments on which they habitually work until 11 at night and all day Sunday. Child labor also is involved; many little fingers pulling bastings in and out of school hours! The average worker makes with home work $6 to $9 weekly. Here is a poor worker saying she can make as much as $4.50 when it's busy. Another girl has worked four years without a rise in her pay. "If you ask for a raise, the boss says, 'There's the door.'" In the factories, even in many of those producing the best line of goods, employees work while they eat, many chairs lack backs, workrooms are unsanitary, and toilets foul. Inspectors speak of the surprising contrast between the rooms where the organized cutters and those where the unorganized operatives work. It is surprising only to people who have not discovered that organization is essential to any decency in labor conditions. Now 90% of the operatives, men and women, are out for better things. Their employers are fighting them with thugs, with lies, and with injunctions.

A pretty, attractive little girl, with her hair down her back in two braids, attracted my attention as I entered a hall of the striking White Goods Workers. Later I learned that she was thirteen years old—the working of such children is nothing unusual in the trade. The average age of these girls is hardly eighteen; they have been working a 56-60 hour week for wages anywhere from $2.50 up, the average being probably about $6. In one factory, employing 200 girls, one received $11, another $10, and no other girl more than $8. There have been charges for thread, for needles, power, etc., and absurdly heavy fines for a moment's lateness or the loss of a scrap of anything. Many of the girls are dependent entirely on themselves. Here is a typical budget of the way they live on $5: $2 a week for lodging, 27 cents a day for food, $1.11 a week for clothes and amusement. Of course many of the girls are habitually underfed. Girl after girl goes to her work on an unbuttered roll and a cup of coffee, eats one roll for lunch, having 25 cents or less with which to buy dinner. For months these girls patiently organized; vainly they tried to get their employers to treat with them; finally they struck. The manufacturers still refuse to meet them; dissolute bums intimidate the pickets; policemen make false arrests; unjust sentences are imposed. Moreover, and this has never before to our knowledge happened in strikes, procurers from disorderly houses have been attempting to lure the girls away from their union halls. This is probably due to the extreme youth and very low wages of the workers. Most inexperienced and defenseless of strikers, these girls need the heartiest public sympathy and support.

Three years ago 30,000 Shirtwaist girls, average age 19, intimidated by policemen, maltreated by thugs, fought a thirteen weeks' bitter struggle and won. There was, however, some discouragement when, inexperienced in organization, they had difficulty in maintaining their union, and the employers gradually stole back much that had been conceded. Now that a two-days' strike has more than regained for them all that was lost, we see how much of that first victory was permanent. Under a splendid organizer they have been rebuilding their organization; their employers dare not face another protracted struggle. With the Cloak-makers still maintaining the union conditions won in 1909, the Shirtwaist Makers re-victorious, and the White Goods Workers and United Garment Workers out to win, all hail to the splendid organized women —and men—in the garment trades of New York City!

For a summary of the demands of the strikers and of the numbers out, see the editorial page. Though the men's grievances are not less real nor less grave than the women's, we have no space to give them in detail.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

The history of women's wages is the narration of a continuity of practical serfdom. The household, without direct pay, is still considered to be the place of woman; and when she steps into the industrial arena it is convenient for the employer to assume that she is still within the circle of domestic support.—*The Tragedy of the Woman Worker.* (Rev. H. D. Roberts, Liverpool.)

Here is Your Opportunity to Win a Splendid Prize and at the same time Help the Cause

Our circulation has grown very rapidly in the past, but we wish to add ten thousand new readers by April 30th.

We want every subscriber to help us. Every subscription you send us will help spread the doctrine of Woman Suffrage.

Enter the contest and send us as many subscriptions as you possibly can. Make up your mind to win one of these prizes. It should prove an easy task to secure subscriptions to a magazine representing a cause which numbers so many adherents.

LIST OF GRAND PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE. A first-class trip to Newfoundland or Quebec and return by sea.

SECOND PRIZE. A first-class trip to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return via Old Dominion Steamship Line.

THIRD PRIZE. A Victor-Victrola, No. IV. (S. E. Pearsall Co.)

FOURTH PRIZE. A Chocolate Service, Art China Co., or Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Art Co.

FIFTH PRIZE. 6 Pair Peck & Peck or Onyx Silk Stockings.

SIXTH PRIZE. A coupon entitling holder to 6 cabinet photos at Stage Photographers.

SEVENTH PRIZE. Ladies' 14-k. Gold Ring set with 1-k. Sapphire from American Gem Mining Syndicate.

EIGHTH PRIZE. 3 Pound Box of Mary Elizabeth's Candy.

NINTH PRIZE. Any book of popular fiction retailing at $1.50.

Any contestant sending in more than ten subscriptions and not receiving one of the Grand Prizes will be awarded a beautiful photogravure ready for framing, entitled: "The Suffragist Arousing Her Sisters."

The prizes will be awarded in the above order for the greatest number of yearly subscriptions at 50c. a year, sent in between January 2d and April 30th.

Should any two contestants send in the same number of subscriptions and thereby tie for one of the Grand Prizes, two identical Grand Prizes of the same value will be awarded to each.

Should more than two contestants tie for a grand prize the cash value of two prizes will be divided among the tieing contestants. Exam.: Should two people tie for the first prize, two trips to Quebec or Newfoundland will be given, but should three or more persons tie for the first (or any other prize) the cash value of two prizes will be divided equally among said contestants.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Read the Following Carefully

I. This contest is open to anyone.

II. All contestants must send in their names, stating that they wish to compete, and all subscriptions must give the name of the competitor as well as the new subscriber. This will avoid confusion.

III. Send in your remittance with each subscription, as we cannot credit your account with a subscription unless you do so.

IV. A two-years' subscription will count the same as two one-year subscriptions, therefore, try to get your friends to subscribe for two years. It will be just as easy for you to get a two-years' subscription for a dollar, and it will count the same as two yearly subscriptions at 50c.

V. All letters containing subscriptions to be considered in this contest must be postmarked not later than April 30th, 1913, and prizes will be awarded as soon after as possible.

VI. List of Grand Prize winners will be announced in the June issue.

VII. Send in subscriptions at least once a week, and you will be credited with same immediately. This will facilitate the office routine.

VIII. Always give the street address or post office box on all subscriptions.

IX. Write plainly.

Address all subscriptions and correspondence intended for this contest to

CONTEST DEPARTMENT

THE WOMAN VOTER **30 East 34th St., New York City**

Suffrage Literature and Supplies

WORKING SUFFRAGISTS CAMPAIGN CALENDAR

Tells just what to do every month in the year.

Price 15 cents

CALENDAR OF EMINENT OPINIONS

A quotation on Votes for Women for every month.

Price 15 cents

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

505 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

IMPORTANT TO CLUB WOMEN

During January the 8th edition of the

"CLUB WOMEN OF NEW YORK"

1912-13

EDITED BY I. B. ROBERTS

Containing names, addresses, and club membership of the club women of New York City and vicinity with sketches and officers of the federated and non-federated organizations, will be published and delivered to your address upon receipt of order to

CLUB WOMEN OF NEW YORK COMPANY

366 FIFTH AVENUE Telephone 4044 Greeley NEW YORK

THROUGHOUT THE STATE

Edited by HARRIET MAY MILLS

OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

1912-1913.

President, Harriet May Mills, 926 West Genesee Street, Syracuse.
Vice-President at large, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, 31 West 12th Street, New York.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nicolas Shaw Fraser, Geneseo.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Gavit, 802 Myrtle Avenue, Albany.
Treasurer, Mrs. William M. Ivins, 145 West 58th Street, New York.
Auditors,

Fanny Garrison Villard, 540 Park Ave., New York.

Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, 742 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo.

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

School Suffrage, Miss Celia McNett, Bath.
Tax Suffrage, Mrs. Lucy H. Calkins, 310 S. Albany Street, Ithaca.
Church Work, Mrs. Harry Hastings, 7 East 87th Street, New York.
County Fairs, Mrs. Roxana Burrows, Andover.
State Fair, Miss Isabel Howland, Sherwood.
Grange Work, Mrs. Ella H. Crossett, Warsaw.
Assembly District Organization, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, 144 Park Avenue, Yonkers.
Resolutions, Mrs. Helen Brewster Owen, Ithaca.
Railroad Rates, Mrs. Annie Merritt, 405 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

OUR COMBINATION.

Let all our members rally to the support of **The Voter** and **Newsletter.**

"Cooperation is our watchword. Without it we cannot win in 1915. It must be full and complete. We therefore believe the State Association is helping the victory by uniting the **Newsletter** with **The Voter.** One suffrage magazine is enough for our state. Our interests, our creed and our hope are one. Our great desire at this time, if we put our cause before all thought of self, must be to conserve time, money and energy. We need all there is. Let us not waste any by duplication of effort or by misdirected energy. We shall have four pages in **The Voter** for State news. We hope our members will send full reports and keep us in touch with all their splendid efforts. For thirteen years the **Newsletter** has been a burden and a pleasure. Miss Morlan, who has conducted the paper for the last nine months, has been most successful in securing advertisements and in making the paper readable. She has gone to Florida, where she will edit the Palm Beach **Gazette** during the season.

HARRIET MAY MILLS.

FEBRUARY 15th.
BIRTHDAY RECEPTION.

The Chairman of the Fair Committee reports a goodly number of pledges to the anti-Fair fund, and still entertains great hopes of more. Many letters of cordial cooperation have been received. One correspondent says: "I am sending my pledge herewith and am glad of an opportunity to say that I am pleased indeed that in the suffrage movement which is only a part of the feminist movement, there is an economic sense which may work collectively against this absurd waste of time, energy and substance which a bazaar always entails. Could anything be more foolish than forcing people to make things of questionable value and compelling others to buy them!" Another says: "Let the good work go on. I'm with you." Still another: "'Them's my sentiments'—therefore, and to that end I am glad to send my usual contribution and a special check toward our release from the degradation of a Fair."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Born February 15, 1820

Founder of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association

The letters of approval, particularly when accompanied by checks, have been very encouraging, but the net result leaves many more subscriptions to be desired. Evidently there is not enough "economic sense" to go 'round, or else there is inability to put it into practice. The latter is more likely to be the case. Our membership and affiliated clubs are scattered over the entire state, and in many of these communities, "ready money" is scarce. They are rich in jelly, eggs, butter and general farm produce, and in these the contributions to our Bazaars have been generous. But the Herculean task of selling these products in competition with the finest and cheapest market in the state has been almost beyond the strength and ability of the devoted workers at this end of the enterprise. When Mrs. Raymond Brown offered to be one of two hundred and fifty women to subscribe $10 each and thus raise a fund equal to the proceeds of a Fair, we were very glad to give the plan a trial. Now, all we need are the rest of the subscribers to make the sum complete.

We have enough, however, to be happy over, and we shall hold a reception in honor of the Birthdays of Miss Anthony and Dr. Shaw on the 15th of February at the Hotel Astor, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at which Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt and other distinguished guests of honor will throw bouquets to each other, and there will also be a short and frivolous program of music and fancy dancing. The Birthday Cake will be cut and Refreshments served.

Tickets, $1.50, may be had at Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue, or of Mrs. William M. Ivins, 145 West 58th Street.

SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE.

Since so much notice has been taken of our recent pilgrimage to Albany, I feel unable to add anything that will shed new light upon the subject.

Perhaps though it might not be amiss to lay stress upon one point—not one cent was paid for a hall during our entire trip.

The novelty of our undertaking gained many friends and we were invited to speak before audiences which would never appear at stated suffrage meetings. We had meetings at street corners, before girls' and boys' High Schools, before district schools (each pupil taking the propaganda to his home), before Business Men's banquets, at their meetings, at Moving Picture shows, at factories, in fact, it has been estimated that the value of this inexpensive trip is incalculable.

Enough of the past, for we suffragists and suffragettes must gaze only at the future.

On Wednesday, February 12th, the second Votes for Women Pilgrimage will leave New York for the National Capital at Washington, D. C., arriving there about March 1st, in order to join the pageant on March 3rd. Every one is invited to join for an hour, day or week. If they are unable to join themselves they are invited to pay for a substitute. The expenses are about two dollars and a quarter a day (meals and lodging).

Miss Ida A. Craft, 294 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, will answer all questions.

ROSALIE GARDINER JONES.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC.

Mrs. Andrews has a most successful class at **Yonkers.** Next week she will open another at **New Rochelle.** In the meantime her class at the headquarters meeets every Thursday night and is training many workers for the field. Every one is welcome.

The **Annual Report** should be in the hands of every worker. Mrs. Ivins' able and prompt work as editor has given it to us early this year. Send 15 cents to the State Headquarters for a copy and read the clear statement of the treasurer and the present classification of members, with the reports of officers and standing committees.

STATE ADVISORY BOARD.

The first meeting of the Board was held on the afternoon of the 16th at the headquarters. Those present were Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Mr. Arthur L. Livermore and Mr. Frederick Howe.

CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY.

At 180 Madison Avenue.

Feb. 3.—First Rehearsal of chorus "Singin Skewl" at 4 P. M.

" 4.—Informal tea and short addresses 4 to 6.

" 6.—Class in impromptu speaking conducted by Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews at 8:15. This class meets every Thursday.

" 10.—Second rehearsal of "Singin Skewl."

" 15.—**Hotel Astor,** celebration of the birthdays of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Shaw will make addresses and others will take part in the program beginning at 3:30. Refreshments will be served at 4:30. Tickets, $1.50.

All subscribers to the Fair fund will be guests of honor.

" 17.—Third rehearsal of the "Singin Skewl."

" 22.—"Singin Skewl" at **Berkeley Theatre** at 8 P. M.

" 22.—Card Party of Woman Suffrage Club of Buffalo.

AMONG THE CLUBS.

ALLEGANY County is finding a woman in each school district who will agree to canvass. Before spring a meeting will be held in all the districts when reports will be made and delegates chosen for the Assembly District convention.

ONONDAGA county is pushing the district work with vigor. Miss Florence Roberts is spending this month in the county.

ERIE and MONROE are both actively engaged in canvassing.

In the **Southern Tier,** Mrs. Collins is meeting with great success. People are alive everywhere now and ready to take hold of the practical side of suffrage propaganda.

ALBANY members sell Journals on the street every week. Mrs. Gavit and Miss Munsell had charge on a recent Saturday and a copy was sold by our secretary to Assemblyman Cuvillier.

Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews spoke for the club on the evening of the 15th in Historical Hall to a large and responsive audience, including many present as well as prospective voters.

BUFFALO. Miss Sheridan, president of the Woman Suffrage Club, reports fine progress. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at the headquarters. Once a month an outside speaker is secured. The membership is increasing and there is great enthusiasm.

A reception was held on January 14th. On February 22nd a card party will be given for the benefit of the State treasury.

CANAJOHARIE has a wide-awake woman's club, eager to hear all current questions discussed. On the 4th Miss Mills addressed the members and found nearly all present sympathetic listeners. A good suffrage membership is already enrolled under an able leader.

GENEVA had a grand suffrage ball on the 10th. Mrs. A. F. Lewis, the president, keeps the club alive with splendid meetings. Many members voted at the school election and helped elect a man who has become a convert to suffrage because of the support the women gave him!

GROTON issues an attractive program for its 15th year. Mrs. Baldwin has been the president from the start and has proven herself a most able leader.

HORNELL is holding a series of public meetings on Friday evenings. Mrs. Burrows of Andover spoke on the 24th on "Why the Wage-Earning Woman Needs the Ballot."

The LINCOLN club has again proven itself one of the most loyal and generous in the whole state by sending us a large box of jellies. There is not a member anywhere who could not help the work in this or some other way if she would. All can give either time, money, or some fruit of their toil to the organization fund. Who will respond next to the need that is now so pressing?

MINOA, a small town near Syracuse, has been agitated over the question of whether or not the women tax-payers could vote on incorporating the village. The opposition employed lawyers to keep the women out. But they voted and the incorporation proposition was carried 66 to 46. The 40 women voters gathered in Union Hall where they were instructed how to mark their ballots. They then marched in double column through a blinding rain and sleet across a street ankle deep in mud to the polls. Not a single woman needed further instructions, but a dozen men came back from the booths to ask for further information.

Mrs. French reports the organization of the Colored Equal Franchise League of NEW ROCHELLE as the result of a most successful meeting addressed by Mrs. French and Mr. George Pryor, a colored lawyer. The chairman proposed organization and was wildly cheered. Every soul present joined and donned a button.

FROM A FRIEND

Whatever helps unite a party
Deserves the best that it can get
Well, here is something fine and hearty
For every earnest suffragette

LIPTON'S TEA

H. W. ANNESS & COMPANY
257-259 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Manufacturers of

Felt and Bunting Flags and Banners of Every Description

Patronized by

The Woman Suffrage Party. New York State Woman Suffrage Ass'n.
Political Equality Ass'n. National American Woman Suffrage Ass'n. Equal Franchise Society

CUSHMAN GLOBE COMPANY
Manufacturing Bakers and Confectioners

OUR STORES:

415 Amsterdam Avenue, Corner 80th St.
856 Amsterdam Avenue, Corner 102d St.
615 Columbus Avenue, Corner 90th St.
2386 Broadway, Near 87th Street
2542 Broadway, Near 95th Street
2865 Broadway, Corner 111th Street
3436 Broadway, Near 140th Street
3797 Broadway, Near 158th Street

TELEPHONE CONNECTION AT ALL STORES

DE JORIO, Ladies Tailor

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

We beg to inform you of the opening of the Spring and Summer season with a selected variety of plain and fancy tailoring. Original American designs.

We shall greatly appreciate the patronage of any of the members of the Party.

DE JORIO 113 East 34th Street, New York

We shall be glad to mail without charge a complete report on

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL

or any of the other American Tobacco or Standard Oil Subsidiaries to any of the readers of The Woman Voter.
We solicit your account and guarantee prompt execution of all orders.

E. E. PUGH & CO., Share and Bond Brokers 78-80 Broad St., N. Y. C.

MISS BRINKLEY, EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

507 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. TELEPHONE, 6892 BRYANT

Supplies Governesses, Housekeepers and Competent Household Servants

Personally Investigating References Circular sent on request

La Victoire

La Victoire

the truly

Parisienne Corset

SOFT and clinging is the gown that will bring out the beautiful French lines of the long, slender figure produced with this low bust and deep skirted La Victoire Corset. It would be difficult to find even in the most exclusive shops of Paris a model more suited for drawing-room wear. These beautiful corsets are made to satisfy the ready needs of women who have heretofore worn only imported garments or sought the *personal services* of expert corsetieres.

A number of equally magnificent models for street wear.

Geo. C. Batcheller & Co.

New York Chicago San Francisco

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER OUR SPECIALTY

ESTABLISHED 1864

J. J. O'Brien & Son

Manufacturing Stationers **PRINTERS** Lithographers Engravers

122 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE 2532 / 1376 GRAMERCY

FULL LINE OF INDEX DEVICES & LOOSE LEAF GOODS

EXORA FACE POWDER

is the *only* face powder that stays on—one application lasts all day. Guaranteed pure by Prof. Doremus (late of Bellevue Medical College, New York). Sold everywhere or sent on receipt of price—50c. Specify White, Flesh or Brunette.

Send name and address of your dealer and we will send you Free Samples of Exora Face Powder, Exora Rouge and Exora Cream. Enclose two two-cent stamps for postage and packing. Write to us *now*.

CHAS. MEYER, 103-105 West 13th St., **NEW YORK**

Miss Winia Davis was chosen president.

One woman arose and said: "Ah nevah thought ob dis question befo' to-night; but Ah must say dat I now feels it's gwine to help de black women as well as de white, an' Ah'm a suffragee from now on."

The NEW YORK clubs are all having exceptionally interesting meetings. The Equal Suffrage League, Miss Mary G. Hay, president, meets on the first Friday of each month at the Astor; The Woman Suffrage Study Club, Mrs. Raymond Brown, president, meets Monday afternoons at 180 Madison Avenue. Miss Grace Parker discussed the immigration problem at the last meeting and showed a number of slides. The William Lloyd Garrison League, Mrs. Henry Villard, president, meets at the homes of members. On the 7th at Mrs. Villard's, Mr. Murphy, tenement house commissioner, told of his unique work.

A luncheon given by the large Republican Club of NEW YORK on January 25th will be addressed by Mrs. William Forse Scott, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Alice Chittenden and Miss Harriet May Mills.

The new club at NORWICH is growing finely. It was addressed by Mrs. Hazard and Mrs. Merriam of Syracuse on the 15th.

Mrs. Stubbs won the hearts of the factory girls at **Wappinger Falls** when the Albany pilgrims stopped there in December. At their earnest entreaty, she returned to attend their ball on the evening of the 17th. Each girl who professed her belief in suffrage had a button given her.

On the next afternoon Mrs. Stubbs spoke at POUGHKEEPSIE under the auspices of the club.

WATKINS is another new club that is wide awake. About 70 attended the January meeting addressed by the president, Mrs. Ingalls, by Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Abbey. There are 35 members already enrolled. Four of these are prominent men of the village.

CLUB HEADQUARTERS.

Albany: 61 Maiden Lane
Buffalo: 238 Delaware Avenue
Brooklyn: 1161 Fulton Street
Rochester: Beckley Building
Utica: 3 Hooper Street
Newburgh: Thompson Building
Yonkers: 67 South Broadway
Syracuse: South Warren Street

WILHELM WUNDT AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BY

KATHARINE ANTHONY

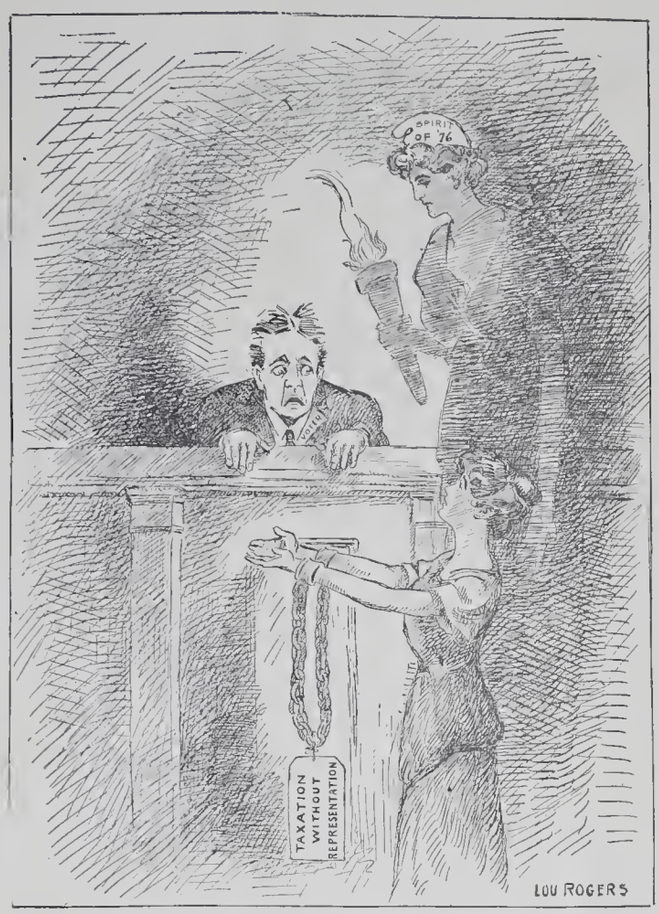
THE name of Wilhelm Wundt has long been famous as that of one of the leading psychologists and philosophers of Europe. Twenty years ago it was sounded in every college and university on both sides of the Atlantic as the creator of the new physiological psychology. Students journeyed to his class-room at the University of Leipzig from every country. Sitting side by side in Wundt's lecture-room would be a man from Grinnel, Iowa, and a man from the hinterland of Russia or Finland.

All the pilgrims were men. The University of Leipzig was not open to women and Wundt's lectures were not accessible for them. But all that has changed now. Within the last ten years, a peaceful revolution has occurred in the German universities. One after another they have given way to the demand for higher education for women and have granted the privilege of full matriculation to women students. Wundt's own university fell into line in 1906, and finally in 1909 even Prussia surrendered. At present the combined universities of Germany are open to its women.

Last summer a leading daily newspaper of Leipzig instituted an inquiry among a number of the most prominent men of the country regarding their position on woman suffrage. Some of the distinguished witnesses, especially those with the longest titles, the Herr Privy Councillors and Herr *"Generalmusikdirektor,"* for instance, did not wish to commit themselves and so adopted the familiar refuge of returning a jesting reply. In marked contrast to these letters was the response which came from Professor Wundt. It was the conscientious reply of a big man to a big question. The letter is the sincere and interesting expression of the dual point of view of a man who believes not only in woman suffrage and in all its ensuing consequences, but admits a personal regret for what seems to him now, at the advanced age of eighty years, the happier times of the past.

Here is the letter which he sent to the "Tageblatt."

"You wish to know my opinion concerning 'the justice, the development, and the future' of woman suffrage. The problem includes, it seems to me, two principal questions. The first is, whether the introduction of woman suffrage as a universal institution in civilized states is a probability of the near or distant future; the second question is one that depends upon the subjective approval or valuation which one entertains of such an arrangement. Both questions are, I think, to be kept apart from each other, all the more in this discussion since it is commonly not done in the discussion of political and social-political questions. However well we know from daily experience that our individual destinies do not shape themselves by any means according to our wishes, we are still strongly inclined to judge the future phases of universal civilization exclusively in the sense of a fulfillment of our subjective desires. That the elements of objective probability and subjective valuation coincide in outward reality only to a slight degree is a lesson that we have been taught by the history of the last hundred years in all the fields of economic and political life. It is evidenced all the way from the introduction of railways and newspapers, concerning which the grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the present generation held very inadequate and often disapproving notions, down to universal suffrage, which seems to many



IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHO SAYS IT.
Suffragette—"Taxation without representation is tyranny."
Voter—"You unwomanly creature!"
Courtesy of Judge.

a German citizen to-day a questionable if not an abortive experiment.

"Just so and not otherwise stands the matter, as I believe, with woman suffrage. Our grandmothers would probably have rejected with indignation the idea of going to the polls themselves and exercising the franchise independent of their wedded lords. But the women of today are not the women of a hundred years ago. They are, to be sure, still somewhat divided in their attitude toward woman suffrage. But nobody can close his eyes to the fact that the movement in this direction is at present growing among all civilized peoples, and that it is, in fine, only an integral element of a more universal movement which has for its end the complete equality of the sexes. In the course of a few years the woman student at the university has developed from the lone exception who suffered not infrequently from the scorn of her masculine fellow-students to an everyday and self-evident phenomenon. The future generation will similarly accustom itself fast enough to seeing women appear at the polls and stand as the elected representative of municipal or political interests. That in consequence of this equality women will not seize upon vocations which conflict with their physical and mental peculiarities is a matter which we shall have to leave, of course, to the self-regulation of demand and supply. This is only what we already do everywhere else where capacity and accomplishment must necessarily fit into each other, and, in spite of the false starts that are never lacking, in the end really do fit.

"While I thus view woman suffrage as something which will come, because the whole trend of our social organization is toward this end, still my personal attitude and subjective valuation of this apparently inevitable outcome is certainly somewhat differently addressed. I not only grant to every one the right to look upon the time when suffrage was far from the thoughts of our women as the happier time for women themselves as for their environment, but I myself am also inclined to some extent to place myself on the side of these 'laudatores temporis acti'. It was also the time when the misery of the women factory hands and garment workers was still unknown. However, that women will under the new conditions enter occupations which have formerly been closed to them seems to me the command of social necessity, which will fulfill itself in an ever-increasing degree. That along with the new social duties which she therewith assumes the sphere of her public rights must also expand—this appears to me nothing less than a command of social justice.

"Therefore I feel that we shall do wisely not to permit our judgment of the political rights of women to be determined by vanished ideals but by the actual needs of the present, and, since we cannot make out in the moral world without ideals, by the social ideals of the future which spring from these present needs."

MISS TARBELL AND THE SERVANT QUESTION.

IN one of Miss Tarbell's recent articles in *The American Magazine* is a contribution to "The Servant Question" that will greatly amuse the experienced housewife. For that much-advised person to find herself, accused of destroying her maid's "natural thrift," when her mind is full of vivid recollections of numberless heroic endeavors to cope with the average "Bridget's" desire to throw into the waste-barrel all the "left-overs" she can lay her hands on, and "ruthlessly exploiting the foreign servant girl" who receives better pay than almost any other unskilled laborer—truly, "it is to laugh!"

Not content with merely charging female employers with corrupting and exploiting the guileless girl, Miss Tarbell quotes the Bureau of Labor to the effect that eighty percent of certain carefully investigated female criminals came direct "either from their own homes or from the traditional pursuits of women." Really, my sisters, this is very sad. Here we have been warned and lectured for years about the awful things that will happen to us if we leave our proper sphere, the home, and now we learn that if we obey and remain at home, the chance of our becoming convicts is enormously increased!

But—where, oh, where, is Miss Tarbell's sense of humor?

LOUISE MAUNSELL FIELD.

School Motto :—"They only cease to rise, who cease to climb."

U. S. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

HEADMASTER, OLIVER McEWANS

PRESS OPINIONS :—"The Pioneer Secretarial Tutor." "The Greatest Living Authority on Shorthand." "The last of the five men who made Shorthand what it is to-day."

The only school in America which makes Secretarial Training a specialty. The instruction is efficient and thorough; the standard of the school high!
Secretarial work is pleasant, responsible and well paid.

Our course enables *any* bright, ambitious young man or young woman to graduate from routine stenography to the high-salaried positions of the confidential business or social secretary. It will pay you to investigate.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE "V" TO-DAY.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

(*Continued from page 16*)

the way of progress. The majority of women are wedded to their environment; everything to which they are unaccustomed seems wrong and unnatural, but by familiarity becomes natural and right.

Precisely the same arguments used to-day against "Votes for Women" were employed in opposing their education, their right to their own property, and their claim to their wages. What intelligent man or woman to-day would listen for one moment to the arguments then used? "That education would unsex a woman, endanger the State, ruin the home, cause neglect of husband and children?" Said the men, "Our stockings would remain undarned, our clothes unmended, our buttons off." In face of facts we realize the utter absurdity of all those assertions; but just as ridiculous, just as absurd, will sound to the future generation all of the arguments now in use against "Votes for Women."

No act in life requires greater courage than advocating an unpopular Cause, as did the pioneers in 1840. They were ridiculed, ostracised, and insulted, by their own sex; by the women they were endeavoring to benefit; yet they faltered not; and the American woman of to-day owes all of her educational privileges, all of her legal rights, to the bravery and determination of those few courageous women. Ye voters, who boast of Old Glory, see to it that our flag no longer belies itself, but in the near future that it unfurl its folds over a nation of free men and free women who can truthfully say "We are the people!" "Then will come to man the statelier Eden, then will reign the world's great bridal, from whence will spring the crowning race of human kind!"

WHY IS AN ANTI?

"Why is an anti?" Why, everybody knows. An anti—anything of this kind is lazy or incompetent mentality; a desire not to be disturbed by any change of custom, manners, or thought. There would be such a revolution as I tremble to think on, if the bakers should begin to make doughnuts *square*.

FREEMAN TILDEN.

IN A WORD.

Miss Jane Addams was talking at a tea at Hull House in Chicago about woman suffrage.

"Woman deserves the vote," she said. "Woman is abandoning her brief role of parasite. She is returning to her age-long role of partner—partner in man's labor and thought no less than in his pleasures."

Miss Addams smiled.

"In a word," she ended, "every man's wife should be assister to him."—St. Paul *Dispatch*.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

DO you wish to make your belief in equal suffrage effective? If so, join the Woman Suffrage Party. By giving your name you will be able to speak politically to your Albany representative on this vital question.

The Woman Suffrage Party enrolls the men and women in New York who believe in equal suffrage, by districts. It follows the regular political party plan of division into Assembly Districts, with Leaders and Captains in charge.

When you sign a membership blank you are counted by your Senator and Representative as a constituent who believes in the enfranchisement of women. This action in no way interferes with your regular political affiliation. You are simply registered in your own Assembly District.

The Woman Suffrage Party has no dues. The only qualification for membership is the belief that women as well as men should vote. It makes no difference what other suffrage societies you have joined. You can work with any one of them and still be counted in your district. Give your name to the party and help us say to every Senator and Assemblyman, "Your constituents demand that you stand for equal suffrage."

To join, send your name to the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters at 30 East 34th Street. If you are interested to hear more of our work call and see us. If you would like to become active we will put you in touch with your Leader and she will tell you what to do in your district.

To keep in touch with the progress of the Party, subscribe to *The Woman Voter*, its official organ. The subscription is only fifty cents a year. Send check or stamps to Miss Eldred Johnstone, 30 East 34th Street, New York City.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

ESTABLISHED 1820

FURS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

Long and Short Coats in all the fashionable furs.
Imported models and models of our own design, introducing many attractive combinations.
A large variety of styles in Muffs and Neckpieces.

391 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Candy Shop and Tea Room

291 FIFTH AVENUE

Is one of the most interesting little places in New York

ALL HOME COOKING

Telephone, 1021 Riverside

MISS HELEN V. CREEDEN
230 West 107th Street
NEW YORK

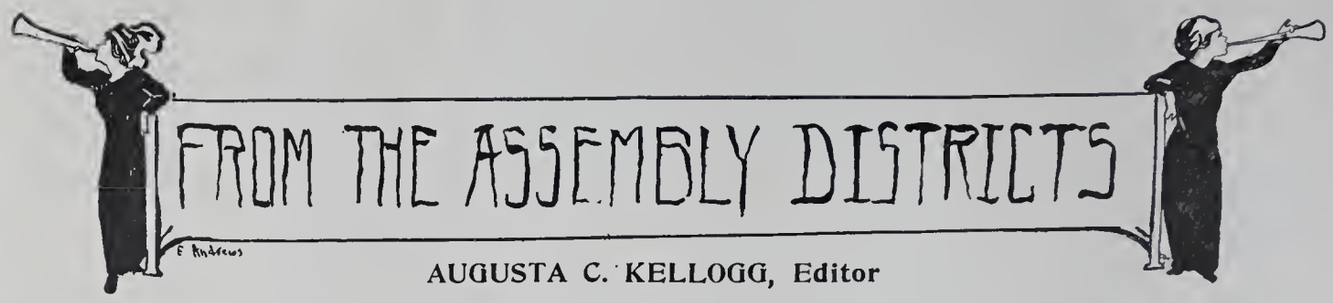
Personal Execution of all shopping Commissions
Accompanying out of Town Patrons no Charge

Personal and Business References

LEWIS & CONGER

Housefurnishing Warerooms

45th Street and 6th Avenue



AUGUSTA C. KELLOGG, Editor

Material for this department must reach the office by the 18th of each month. Calendar closes on the 20th.

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

Honorary Chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Chairman, Miss Mary G. Hay, 2 West 86th Street.

Vice-Ch'm, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, 68 Buckingham Rd., Brooklyn.

Secretary, Mrs. Harriet Wells, 46 West 9th Street.

Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, 317 W. 74th Street.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, 6 E. 66th Street.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, 35 Remson Street.

BRONX BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Fisk, 255 East 174th Street.

QUEENS BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Queens, Long Island.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. William G. Willcox, 115 Davis Ave., West New Brighton.

MANHATTAN.

1st Assembly District.

Monday evening is suffrage evening in the 1st Assembly District. Every other Monday there is an indoor meeting. The alternate Mondays Miss Ueland will hold a street meeting, corner of Bleeker and McDougal Streets.

2nd Assembly District.

A street meeting was held on January 4th at the corner of Grand and Division Streets, with Miss Ida Craft as speaker. Visits have been made to the Managing and City editors of the Jewish and Italian papers. Miss Dock found that they were ready to take news items, and that they were not only fair but sympathetic to woman suffrage. On January 15th a mass meeting of women's clubs was held for the 2nd, 4th and 8th districts at 299 Henry Street, and a telegram was sent to Assemblyman A. E. Smith. The district patrol with a large map and green banner continues to be a feature of propaganda work. On one occasion, 300 Jewish leaflets were distributed in Seward Park and an informal explanation of the 1915 movement was made to small groups. A careful census of selected election districts has been started.

The newest thing in the 2nd is street propaganda by means of a large map of the U. S., showing the extension of suffrage in colors.

8th Assembly District.

Miss Williams, head worker of the College Settlement, has offered Mrs. Gittes, leader of the 8th district, meeting place in the Settlement for any Party gatherings. On Wednesday, January 22d, Mrs. Gittes will visit the Mothers' Clubs of the Kindergarten to ask for workers.

12th Assembly District.

On January 14th the annual convention of the 12th Assembly District was held at the home of Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected, and two new committees, a Publicity Committee, and a Ways and Means Committee, were formed. On the evening of January 27th a suffrage meeting was held at the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church under the auspices of The Ladies' Society. The meeting was in charge of the 12th Assembly District and the speakers were Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. Kearns, and Miss Mary L. Wheeler.

15th Assembly District.

At the annual convention of the 15th Assembly District there was an unusually large attendance. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Sophia Kremer, Leader; Miss Cecelia Gaffney, Assistant Leader; Mrs. Harriet-Johnston Wood, Treasurer; Miss Esther Gaffney, Secretary. On January 8th, 1913, at 227 West 83rd street, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw addressed the members of the 15th Assembly District Club.

17th Assembly District.

On December 31st, at 8 P. M., a street meeting was held at the corner of Broadway and 110th street. The speakers were Miss Aimée Hutchinson and Miss Klatschken. A large audience was present and listened with interest. A copy of the New Year's Suffrage resolution was presented to the Honorable Mark Eisner, Assemblyman-elect from the 17th Assembly District. Mr. Eisner sent a reply stating that he will do all he can to bring about a referendum on suffrage.

In accordance with the new By-Laws a new meeting was held on January 14th at the residence of Mrs. Morton for the purpose of electing officers in the 17th Assembly District and delegates to the City and Borough Conventions. By unanimous vote the same officers were re-elected. Mrs. Morton, Leader; Mrs. Boynton, Vice-Leader; Miss Logan, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Burke, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Davis, Treasurer. Subscriptions amounting to nearly one hundred dollars pledged by this district were collected. Mrs. Snowden and Mrs. Catt gave interesting addresses before the large gathering present. An informal reception to these distinguished suffragists followed. Refreshments were served and the energetic leader won all by her hearty hospitality.

18th Assembly District.

Mrs. Gear spoke on Wednesday, January 15th, at the Lenox Hill Settlement, 446 East 72nd Street. There was a large audience and a great many enrollments for the 18th Assembly District were taken. Arrangements are being made for another meeting Wednesday, January 29th, at which Mrs. Weeks and

MISS FITZGERALD'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, TEL. 7238 BRYANT. GOVERNESS' AGENCY, 503 FIFTH AVE. (ENTRANCE ON 42D ST.), GOVERNESSES, NURSES, AND FIRST-CLASS HELP, APARTMENTS SECURED AND RENTED.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers and tell them why you do so

Mrs. Helen Hoy-Greeley will be the speakers. The 18th Assembly District expects to have a meeting at the Delaware Club, which is the Democratic headquarters, some time in the latter part of February.

19th Assembly District.

A very interesting thing is that so many non-suffragist organizations are calling upon the Woman Suffrage Party for speakers. On the evening of February 10th Mr. Amos, the President of the Republican Club of the 19th Assembly District, is having a meeting which was to have been held at the Republican Club, but has now outgrown that building and it is to be held in the ballroom of the Marseille. The reception is for the members and families of the 19th Assembly District Republican Club and the leader and members of the Woman Suffrage Party of the 19th Assembly District are invited to be guests and speakers. Miss Sterling, the leader of the 19th and Mrs. Laidlaw, Manhattan Chairman, will be among the speakers.

20th Assembly District.

At the annual district convention, the following officers were elected: Mrs. C. Buchhold, Leader; Mrs. Cagney, Vice-Leader; Mrs. Schoenan, Secretary; Mrs. Horahe, Treasurer.

A meeting was held at East Side House, 540 East 76th Street, January 14th, 1913. After that, a large meeting was held in the auditorium of East Side House, at which Mrs. Stubbs spoke. It was very well attended.

21st Assembly District.

The 21st Assembly District is very fortunate in its new leader, Mrs. Hirons and Mrs. Hirons is very fortunate in still having the co-operation of the much beloved and long devoted retiring leader, Mrs. Arthur Plimpton. Some enthusiastic captain's meetings have been held of late, the district has been divided and the workers of the district are down to real campaign activity. Each woman is responsible for about four hundred voters and every voter in the 21st Assembly District will, between now and May 1st, not only be called upon and influenced in every possible way, but will be circularized with four different kinds of literature. We shall look to see the 21st Assembly District carried for the suffrage amendment in 1915!

23rd Assembly District.

A meeting was held Friday evening, January 3rd, at the home of Mrs. Granville Munson, the well-known woman lawyer. Mrs. Munson, who is the Chairman of the Public Demonstration Committee, has formed a speaking club for the purpose of training members of the district club. The speaking class will be under the direction of Mrs. Munson and Miss Annie Peake, a teacher of elocution. At the district convention held on Tuesday evening, January 14th, at the home of Dr. May Wilson, 460 West 147th Street, all the officers were re-elected.

25th Assembly District.

On January 14th, the annual convention of the 25th Assembly District was held at the home of Miss Edith Lawson. It was with great regret that the members of the district accepted the resignation of Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe as Leader. Mrs. Allan Dawson voiced the feeling of the district as she briefly reviewed the progress of the district under Mrs. Howe's leadership, and spoke of the sincere admiration and affection of all who have worked with her. Mrs. Paula Jakobi was elected Leader and was assured of hearty support of the Captains in her new office. The following officers were elected to serve with Mrs. Jakobi: Mrs. James Duane Livingston, 1st Vice-Leader; Miss Mary Towle, 2nd Vice-Leader; Miss Edith Lawson, Recording Secretary; Miss Bertha Furman, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Fanny Lawson, Treasurer.

On Monday, January 20th, a mass meeting which bids fair to rival the famous Twenty-five Objections Answered meeting of 1912 was held in the Metropolitan Temple. The subject was:

Are you an Anti?
Or a Suffragist?
Make up your mind.

The following were the topics and speakers:

I am a Suffragist because I believe in Home and Marriage.—Fola La Follette.

I am an Anti because I believe in Home and Marriage.—Mrs. Robert McVicker.

I am an Anti because I believe in Men.—Charlotte E. Rowe.

I am a Suffragist because I believe in Men.—Harriet Laidlaw.

I am a Suffragist because I believe in Women.—Elizabeth Freeman.

I am an Anti because I believe in Women.—Minnie Bronson.

I am an Anti because I believe in the State.—Alice Hill Chittenden.

I am a Suffragist because I believe in the State.—Beatrice Forbes-Robertson.

Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, who was responsible for the meeting, presided. This is one of the first instances in the history of the Party, where a Suffragist and an Anti have worked together to develop a program which should adequately discuss both sides of the question.

27th Assembly District.

The Captains are circularizing the district with a letter to voters, enclosing a return card on which the voter is requested to write his opinion of suffrage.

Although many meetings have been held at the Republican Club in the 27th Assembly District, the Democratic Club has for the first time allowed a suffrage meeting to be held in its club rooms.

On one of the last Fridays of the month, an interesting parlor meeting will be held at which Mrs. Hill-Brown will furnish a musical entertainment and the Senator Herrick will be the star speaker.

29th Assembly District.

A reception to the officers and members of the 29th Assembly District was given by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw at her home, 6 East 66th Street, on January 30th. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson was the speaker of the afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the 29th Assembly District was held at the Republican Club, 627 Madison Avenue on the second Monday in January. The regular monthly meetings will be held hereafter on the second Monday of each month. Anti-suffrage at home night on the first Monday of January caused considerable comment. Eight newspaper reporters went canvassing with the suffragists of 29th district. A favorable interview was obtained from Monseigneur Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He informed the suffragists that he and Cardinal Farley were well impressed by seeing the spectacle of the women voting in California on last election day. He explained that the church's attitude towards suffrage was entirely neutral, suffrage being a political question with which the church had no connection.

A NEW GOODWIN MODEL

Made of Grecian Tricot, which brings out in a charming manner the natural graceful outlines of the form. A luxuriously comfortable, practical and serviceable corset worthy of a prominent place among the incomparable Goodwin models.

Our splendidly illustrated catalog, giving complete directions for the selection and fitting of corsets, will be sent upon request.

We are very successful with out-of-town fittings by means of our special system of measurement.

Goodwin

CORSETS

Of Every Description

Wholesale and Retail

373 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

TELEPHONE, 3293 MADISON SQUARE

BOSTON, MASS. 687 Boylston Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 330 Sutter Street

CHICAGO, ILL. 15 E. Washington St.

School of Medical Gymnastics and Massage

All communications should be directed to

GUDRUN OLGA HOLM, M. D.

Instructor in Massage at several leading New York Hospitals

61 East 86th Street New York City

THE LINGERIE SHOP

Hand-embroidered French Lingerie at much less than prevailing prices

Buy from the direct Importer. Avoid middlemen's profits

TROUSSEAUX

and special orders given the most careful attention.

Send for Catalogue F.

366 FIFTH AVENUE

OPPOSITE ALTMAN'S

Room 1109 Take Elevator

LEON P. BAILLY, Proprietor

Telephones, 6211-6212 Columbus

Rentals For Exclusive Functions

THE OSCAR DURYEA SCHOOL

TUITION IN

AESTHETICS, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

SALONS de DANSE

47 West 72nd Street

555-557 West 182nd Street

S. M. TUCKER,
Proprietress

BREAKFAST

LUNCHEON

AFTERNOON TEA

CLUB DINNER

Telephone 2297
Mad. Sq.

The Fernery

22 East 33rd St. (new address)
Bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
"The Oldest Tea Room in New York"

SUBSCRIBE FOR

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

A complete novel by some prominent author is published in each issue. : : : :

Lippincott's Magazine appeals to the whole family of grown ups. The Short Stories and Wit and Humour have a National reputation. : :

Lippincott's for 1913 offers a feast of literary worth. : :

$3 Per Year

Lippincott's Magazine

Philadelphia

New York Office, 156 Fifth Avenue

How to Invest Money Wisely

A new book, by John Moody, on the subject of Diversified Investing is now ready for delivery. One of the most practical books for investors ever written.

Price, $2.00 per copy, or $2.10 delivered. Uniform in size and style with "How to Analyze Railroad Reports." Price for both books, $4.00 delivered.

Office of John Moody

35 Nassau Street . . . . . New York

M. A. O'CONNOR

PRINTING

For Particular People

High Grade Work
Reasonable
Prices, Prompt
Deliveries

Everything that can be done with type, ink and paper.

Publications, Catalogs, Club and Commercial Work

22 North William Street

Manhattan Borough, New York City

PHONE, BEEKMAN 3496

BROOKLYN.

1st Assembly District.

A meeting was held on December 30th, 1912, at 124 Pierrepont Street, with a large attendance of newly enrolled members. Reports were given of the National Convention by Mrs. Edward S. Child and Mrs. Stephen Loines.

The 1st Assembly District Convention was held January 14th, at 124 Pierrepont Street. Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood resigned as leader, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Charles Field, Leader; Miss Beatrice Fraser, Vice-Leader; Miss N. Vidaud, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. J. Stebbins, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Gertrude Fraser, Treasurer.

A most interesting account was given by Mrs. F. H. Pough of the successful effort to provide luncheons for the public school children at the small cost of two cents for each child, and an encouraging description of the rapid physical improvement made in the child because of the good food.

2nd Assembly District.

The convention of the 2nd Assembly District was held at 8 o'clock, at the United Neighborhood Guild, 176 Nassau street. The newly elected officers are: Leader, Miss Margaret Rosanuski; Vice-Leader, Miss Catherine Knott; Secretary, Miss Kathleen M. Hackett; Treasurer, Mrs. Nutter.

3rd Assembly District.

A well attended meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Party of the 3rd Assembly District was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. Frederick McGahie, 455 Clinton street. Mrs. Charles H. Winslow, leader of the district, presided. Delegates were elected to the Borough Convention, which will be held on Tuesday, January 21. Following the plan of the political parties, captains were appointed for each of the eighteen election districts, who will make a house-to-house canvass in order to interest the women in the movement and obtain the support of the voters. The ticket for borough officers to be voted for at the coming convention was indorsed and the present district officers were re-elected, as follows: Mrs. Charles H. Winslow, Leader; Mrs. William H. Rorke, Vice-Leader; Miss Elizabeth Meyer, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Sarah Meyer, Treasurer.

4th Assembly District.

The 4th Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party held its district convention at 103 Wilson Street. The meeting was well attended and unusually enthusiastic. Mrs. Rose S. Brunner was unanimously re-elected Leader; Mrs. Orient White, Vice-Leader; Miss Lillian Phillips, Secretary.

5th Assembly District.

The annual convention of the 5th Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party was held at the residence of Miss Ida A. Craft, 294 Stuyvesant Avenue. The officers elected were as follows: Leader, Miss Ida A. Craft; Vice-Leader, Miss Mary Merwin; Secretary, Mrs. Henrietta Ferris; Treasurer, Miss Mildred Bennett.

6th Assembly District.

The 6th Assembly District convention was held at 227 Hart street. The following were elected: Leader, Mrs. Mark Rudich; Vice-Leader, Mrs. Edward Kahn.

9th Assembly District.

The 9th Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party held its meeting in Exempt Firemen's Hall, with Miss Florence Greer in the chair. Miss Juliette S. Poyntz was the speaker of the evening.

10th Assembly District.

In the 10th Assembly District a meeting was held at 27 Lafayette avenue. Mrs. W. R. Kearns of Rockville Centre was the principal speaker. The officers elected were as follows: Mrs. Isabel G. Barker, Leader; Mrs. M. Blanche Orr, Vice-Leader; Mrs. P. F. Maine, Treasurer; Mrs. G. O. Coffin, Corresponding Secretary; Miss E. P. Buckman, Recording Secretary.

11th Assembly District.

The 11th Assembly District convention was held at 200 Lefferts place. The officers elected were: Leader, Mrs. Julia Nightingale Perkins; Vice-Leader, Mrs. Marian D. Kelley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Cheel; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Minnie Stanley; Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Church.

12th Assembly District.

The Dagmar Society of Danish Women held its annual meeting and election of officers at Prospect Hall, Wednesday afternoon, January 8th. At the social hour following the meeting, the committee with the speakers, Mrs. Vigio Drewsen and Mrs. Hackstaff, were cordially welcomed, and coffee and cake were served in the big dining room. About 65 women sat down at the tables. Mrs. Drewsen addressed the ladies in their own language on the subject of woman suffrage, and Mrs. Hackstaff spoke to them in English, giving convincing arguments as to why the housekeepers, home-makers and mothers of the land should have the suffrage. Both speakers were liberally applauded. At the conclusion of the meeting literature was distributed and a number of enrollments taken.

At the annual Convention, the following officers were elected: Leader, Miss Grace D. Frank; Vice-Leader, Mrs. Robert Palmer; Secretary, Miss Helen McCaddin; Treasurer, Miss Bertha Irish.

13th Assembly District.

The election of the Woman Suffrage Party in the 13th Assembly District was held at the School Settlement, 148 Jackson street. Mrs. C. P. Browning of Brooklyn presided and made a very interesting address. Mrs. Ida Waters gave a forceful and logical speech which was heard with much interest. Miss Maud Taylor Dobie was unanimously elected Leader.

15th Assembly District.

The 15th Assembly District Convention elected the following officers: Leader, Mrs. M. Z. Tripp, 706 Leonard street; Vice-Leader, Mrs. R. E. Van Gresin; Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Stead.

16th Assembly District.

The Convention of the 16th Assembly District, Borough of Brooklyn, Woman Suffrage Party, was held on Tuesday, January 14th, at the home of the Leader, Mrs. Krecker, 1619 East 14th Street, Brooklyn. The Leader, Mrs. P. Krecker, was unanimously re-elected; Mrs. Grace G. Wolterbeck was elected Vice-Leader; Mrs. Ellen G. Lloyd, 2nd Vice-Leader, and Mrs. Sonia Purver was unanimously re-elected Secretary. Mrs. Lesline Ellison Chatfield was re-elected Treasurer. Mrs. H. L. Lamson was elected Auditor. Twenty members were present. Delegates to the Borough and City Conventions were appointed, a plan of campaign for the year was adopted and big meetings are expected in the district.

Prominent ministers have agreed to cooperate with local members of the Woman Suffrage Party, and the Leader has succeeded in inducing them to offer the church for suffrage meetings.

17th Assembly District.

The captains in this district have secured 300 enrollments since October 14th and there are 457 members now enrolled. The 17th pledged seventy-five dollars at the Brooklyn Mass Meeting, sold 210 seats and gave out over 800 fliers at the different elevated stations. They also give five dollars each

month for the support of the Brooklyn Headquarters. The members have spent $182.00 for suffrage since October.

A resolution signed by all captains was sent to both Senator and Assemblyman urging them to work for the Suffrage bill. A most successful convention was held on January 14th at 132 Halsey Street. Mrs. Helen Hoy-Greeley was the speaker.

18th Assembly District.

At the convention held in the 18th Assembly District the following officers were elected: Leader, Mrs. Frank C. Baker; Vice-Leader, Mrs. William C. Maclin; Treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Wheeler; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Belle Zuland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Chapman; Auditor, Mrs. Priscilla Hackstaff.

19th Assembly District.

The 19th and 21st held their conventions at Liederkranz Hall. For the 19th, Miss' R. Heiner was unanimously elected Leader. Mrs. Maxwell S. Jaffee was elected Leader of the 21st.

Before the election was held, Miss Martha Klatschken spoke to the audience which numbered nearly two hundred and fifty. Suffrage literature in Hebrew, Italian and English was distributed.

22nd Assembly District.

Mrs. Sarah Doughty, Leader of the 22nd, mother of seven children, has donated the use of her candy store at 506 Hemlock Place and is devoting her time to suffrage work for the sake of her children.

On the 22nd of December, 1912, Mrs. Doughty, assisted by Mrs. Suffren and Mrs. Jefferson Church, organized a suffrage club. The store was decorated with yellow and American flags, and the thirty charter members present voted the meeting a great success.

On January 6th an open meeting was held, with seventy-five people present. Mrs. Jefferson Church presided and introduced Mr. George B. Holbert of New York as speaker of the evening. Mr. Holbert's able and patriotic address aroused so much enthusiasm that the club expects to hold the banner meeting of the Borough in February.

The convention was held in Penn-Fulton Hall, Pennsylvania avenue and Fulton street. The officers elected were: Leader, Mrs. Sarah Doughty; Vice-Leader, Mrs. Irma Gale; Treasurer, Mrs. L. J. Hausmann; Secretary, Mrs. R. K. Morton. Eighteen delegates were elected to the Borough Convention on January 21, and eighteen delegates to the city convention in Manhattan, February 1. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Charter of England. Mrs. Dreier presided in the absence of Mrs. Gale, the former district leader.

BRONX.

32nd Assembly District.

An interesting suffrage meeting was held at the home of Mrs. George Holbert on January 7th. About thirty were present. Mrs. P. F. Frost, Chairman of the Housewife's League, spoke of the League's efforts to reduce the cost of living. Mr. George Holbert also gave a short suffrage talk. Miss Lillian Day sang several songs. Several new enrollments were received.

On Sunday, January 19th, at the residence of Mrs. Arthur J. Barnes, whose husband, Mr. Barnes, is Vice-President of the Men's League of the Bronx, a social meeting was held. Mrs. Fiske was to have spoken but another engagement prevented her from so doing, and in her place Mr. George B. Holbert, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in the Bronx, spoke. Every one present who had not enrolled in the Party did so, ten in number, and at the close of the meeting a dinner was served.

MRS. SARAH DOUGHTY

Leader of the 22d A. D , Brooklyn, who has given her candy store for suffrage work.

QUEENS.

4th Assembly District.

Five meetings were held in this district during January, one each in Queens, Hollis, Richmond Hill, Flushing and Bayside. The speakers were Miss Ida Craft, Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, Miss Frances G. Ecob, Mrs. H. W. Graham and Miss Frances Perkins.

Two new district clubs were organized.

The Bayside Woman's Suffrage Club met at the home of Mrs. Hugh McLellen of Douglaston, on Wednesday afternoon, January 15.

Miss Ida Craft, one of the suffragists who made the recent pilgrimage to Albany, told of her experiences. She declared that the purpose of the "hike" was not so much to carry a letter to the Governor, as it was to carry the message of suffrage to the farmers and their wives along the line of march.

"Many people believe," said Miss Craft, "that we took that long and arduous journey simply to carry a message to Governor Sulzer and to deliver it into his hands on the day he assumed office. For that reason some have called us crazy and foolhardy.

"Had that been our sole object in going to Albany we might have deserved those adjectives. But it was not. We had a far greater purpose, and that was to carry our message to the farmers and their wives in the country through which we passed, whom we could not have reached otherwise. In this, I can say, we were very successful."

The meeting was well attended. Mrs. Helen D. Lewis of Queensboro Hill was admitted as a member to the club. The club also passed resolutions of sympathy to the family of Mrs. Herman Kimmel, who recently died at her home in Bayside. Mrs. Kimmel was a charter member of the club and had always been very active in its affairs.

Mrs. John Dayton, Mrs. Julius Harder and Mrs. Hugh McLellan were elected delegates to the Borough Convention which will be held at Jamaica on January 21, and Mr. and Mrs. John Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLellan, Mrs. Julius Harder and Mrs. Nellie Smith were appointed delegates to the City Convention which will be held at the Metropolitan Temple in Manhattan on February 1. On January 31 the club will hold a card party at the home of Mrs. McLellan for the benefit of the cause.

PENELOPE'S
19 EAST 31ST STREET
EMBROIDERIES
OF ALL KINDS
Blouses
Dressing Jackets
Italian Cut Work
Cushions
NEEDLECRAFT SCHOOL
TELEPHONE
MAD. SQ. 1262

The Cosey Tea Shop
19 East 33d Street, N. Y.
ALMA B. CONREY, Prop.
Breakfast
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c
Home-Made
Pies and Cakes
To Order

Learn to discriminate—things are not always what they seem. When you buy bread, ask for
WARD'S
TIP-TOP
BREAD
and SEE that you get it. Don't be imposed upon—look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE LABEL and see that the name WARD is baked in on the side of the loaf.

The
KNOX HAT
REGISTERED
MOVEO ET PROFICIO
KNOX
NEW YORK.
Is universally recognized as the Standard by which all others are judged
452 FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. 40th Street
196 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 23d Street
161 BROADWAY, . . Singer Building

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEND YOUR VACATION
In Newfoundland or Old Point Comfort?

You can enjoy such a trip without spending a dollar by simply giving The Woman Voter a little of your spare time. Read the complete details on Page 23.

31st Street **Mahlers** at 6th Avenue
STORE FOR WOMEN

Mahlers are Featuring

Wichert
TRADE SHOE MARK

FOR WOMEN

The Shoe of Beauty

42 Styles to choose from

High Shoes, - - $5.00 up
Slippers, - - - - $3.50 up

¶ A progressive movement in store keeping. Mahlers offers the women of New York a new store that is clean, bright, has four great floors devoted to everything ready to wear for women. The prices invariably are lower than the usual quotations elsewhere on merchandise of equal quality. : : : : : :

AMERICAN BOUQUET
HOUSE AND WINDOW CLEANING CO.

We specialize in window cleaning; scrubbing and oiling floors; washing woodwork and walls and complete cleansing of private residences or apartments at a moderate charge.

Whether you want windows or your entire residence cleaned it will pay you to drop us a postal for our prices.

5 West 3rd St., near Broadway

Phone Spring 4900. EST. 1888.

Established 1890

NATIONAL EQUIPMENT CO.

"Bim" the Button and Badge Man

Political Banners, Transparencies, Lapel Buttons, Badges, Flags, &c. Decorations for Mass Meetings, Conventions, Etc. Fire Work Displays, Lanterns, Torches

NOS. 10 & 12 EAST 23d STREET

Telephone 2477 Gramercy New York

A B T

and the

NEW YORK PLECTRUM ORCHESTRA

.. NEW ..
AEOLIAN HALL

General Admission, . . Fifty Cents

PROTECT YOUR FLOORS
and Floor Covering from Injury

Also beautify your furniture by using Glass Onward Sliding Furniture and Piano Shoes in place of casters.

Made in 110 styles and sizes. If your dealer will not supply you write us.

ONWARD MFG. CO.

Menasha, Wisconsin, U. S. A. Canadian Factory, Berlin, Ont.

Members of the 3rd Assembly District wish to announce that they have opened permanent headquarters in the Ridgewood Times Building, Cypress and Myrtle Avenues, Ridgewood. The executive committee meets in the clubrooms every Tuesday from two until five. All who are interested in suffrage are welcomed at these meetings.

RICHMOND.

On Wednesday, December 18th, a meeting was held by the Woman Suffrage Party in the Parish House of Christ Church, New Brighton. Mrs. Florence Kelly was the speaker of the evening and made an admirable address on the necessity of educating the voters of New York before the question of woman suffrage comes before them and urged suffragists to work for and give their loyal support to the Party.

Miss Edith Whitmore also spoke, and there was some speaking from the floor; promises being made of more ample financial support in the future.

The Junior Suffrage Club has increased its membership to 35 girls. It meets every fortnight for study. Miss Marie Baer, the President and Leader, reads some short and pithy article on suffrage; this is followed by an informal talk and some kind of entertainment. The girls have asked about the election districts and this week they are to study the election district maps. On January 3rd they gave a dance, each girl asking her partner. The idea of equal suffrage was presented in diverse ways. Meetings in Tompkinsville have been held on three Friday nights, and there is a demand for more.

The convention was held at Tottenville on Tuesday, January 14th and the officers for the City and Borough were nominated and those of the Assembly District re-elected.

On Friday, January 17th, at a meeting of the Parents' Association of Public School No. 11 of New Dorp, Mrs. Helen Hoy-Greeley made a stirring address.

On Wednesday, January 22nd, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, spoke at the Curtis Lyceum, so named in memory of George William Curtis, a fitting place for the leader of the Woman Suffrage cause to demand that "Fair Play for Women" of which he was so early an eloquent advocate. Fifteen hundred invitations for this meeting were sent out, press-notices in the leading papers, and placards were hung in the chief stores of the different villages, and in the railroad stations.

The local Board of the Woman Suffrage Party have engaged Mrs. Helen Hoy-Greeley to give her time for the month of February to Staten Island, and headquarters are to be established at 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton.

So many calls for meetings at which Mrs. Greeley is to speak have already come in, that the officers of the Party feel that they have done that which is acceptable to the Party in Richmond. Mrs. Greeley in conjunction with the Assembly District Leader and other officers will finish the organization of the Island into its Election Districts. Much work towards this end has been done, already, but it was felt that more help was needed just now.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mrs. Libby Culbertson MacDonald of New York City, a former worker in the Woman Suffrage Party, was elected President of the Indiana Rationalist Association in November, 1912. She is the first woman who has been thus honored by the Association.

Through the kindness of Mr. Alphonse Major, who accompanied the Pilgrims to Albany, taking care of their luggage in his automobile, many copies of **The Woman Voter** were sold. Mr. Major was so active in disposing of copies that Miss Craft had to send to the office for more. **The Voter** takes this opportunity of expressing appreciation of his valiant service.

The women heads of departments of the New York schools hold their annual luncheon at Delmonico's, Saturday, January 25th. They have asked Mrs. Laidlaw to present a resumé of suffrage arguments.

The Republican Club of New York County is giving a luncheon to their wives and members on Saturday the 25th. They have asked the Woman Suffrage Party to secure two speakers to represent the suffrage side in a debate which will take place after the luncheon. Miss Harriet May Mills will speak for the New York State Association, and Mrs. Raymond Brown will also speak on that occasion.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Ethical Culture Society asked Mrs. Laidlaw to speak on Party work before its members at their meeting at the Ethical Culture Society rooms, Tuesday, January 28th.

Mr. DeNeri has said that he will give hearings to suffrage speakers before the woman's Locals in his Union afternoons between five and six.

THE MORALITY OF WOMEN.

A Review by Marie Jenney Howe

IN her book *The Morality of Women,** Ellen Key tells us that "Conventionality is the tacit agreement to set appearance before reality, form before content, subordination before principle." She then accuses women of a conventionality which befogs their moral sense and blinds them to the essential morality which underlies appearances.

The true emancipation of women is "to free woman from conventionalism."

It is the right of each individual to live, think and act in her own way, so long as she does not interfere with the rights of others. In living her own life she may be obliged to inflict suffering. This is inevitable. The introduction of a new principle always causes suffering. Jesus did not hesitate to create the inevitable suffering caused by his pronouncement of new principles.

Do women take the right to be themselves and live their own lives, and do they give this right to others? They are afraid to take it themselves and they refuse to give it to others. By their intolerance and criticism they try to force upon all women an unnatural conformity to conventional ideas. They insist that all women shall be exactly alike—innumerable patterns of one model, imitations of one type. The one feminine sin is to be different. The tyranny of the next-door neighbor rules over our lives. We do not allow enough leeway for individuality.

Before a girl-child is born the formula of her life is prescribed for her; the child's family, her education, and the pressure upon her of public opinion all decide for her how her life shall be lived. Consequently we find few original women of strongly marked individuality.

What is the greatest obstacle to woman's real enfranchisement?

According to Ellen Key it is the false ideal of renunciation which has been grounded into

feminine human nature until the average woman would rather renounce than fulfil herself. In his play "The Doll's House" Ibsen led the way to a needed revaluation of feminine standards. When Nora's husband preaches her duty to husband and children the newly awakened Nora replies: "But what about my duty to myself?"

At present society has power over us. We can and must take from society its power to mould our lives in conformity to a type which is not ourselves nor even our true grandmothers, since the natural woman has never existed because society has not permitted her to emerge.

Women must learn to distinguish between

Morality and mere legality,
Morality and mere custom,
Morality and mere convention.

Morality is each one's adherence to her own law of being in conformity to her own highest needs.

For the new morality of women Ellen Key lays down the two following principles:

(1) Love is moral even without legal marriage;
(2) But marriage is immoral without love.

Ellen Key does not believe in what is called "free love." She believes that monogamy is grounded in human nature and that "woman is neither desirous nor psychologically fitted for the so-called free love." The woman who loves wishes to cherish the personality of the man as entirely as it is her happiness and her pride to be able to give her own. The woman who marries for anything less than the great mutual love becomes a degraded human being.

Is it inconsistent to disbelieve in free love and yet believe that love without marriage may be moral?

Ellen Key explains her point of view as follows:

> "The ideal form of marriage is considered to be the perfectly free union of a man and a woman who through mutual love desire to promote the happiness of each other and of the race.
>
> "But as development does not proceed by leaps, no one can hope that the whole of society will attain this ideal otherwise than through transitional forms. These must preserve the property of the old form; that of expressing the opinion of society on the morality of sexual relations—and thus providing a support for the undeveloped—but at the same time must be free enough to promote a continued development of the higher erotic consciousness of the present time."

Instead of the abrogation of all marriage laws, which would mean promiscuity, she believes in a saner marriage law which would give woman legal equality with man, and community support during the child-bearing years. According to Ellen Key, divorce should be free; that is, it should be granted at the request of either party; "and this all the more since the new idea of purity implies that compulsion in this direction is a humiliation."

But for the sake of social solidarity we must not destroy marriage laws until human beings are in a high state of perfection. "The majority are not yet ready for perfect freedom."

When we recognize essential morality as distinguished from convention, we shall also see that:

(1) No child born of love is illegitimate; and that
(2) No child born without love is legitimate.

> "The present system maintains that most crude injustice, the difference between legitimate and illegitimate children; it frees unmarried fathers from their natural responsibility; it drives unmarried mothers to infanticide, to suicide, to prostitution.
>
> "All these conditions would be altered by a law which prescribed that every mother has a right under certain conditions to the support of the community during the years in which she is bearing the burden most important to the community; and that every child has a right to maintenance by both its parents, to the name of both, and so far as there may be property, to the property of both, the inheritance of that."

Ellen Key contends further, "that the mother should receive the greatest legal authority over the child; that the wife should retain control over her property and her earnings; that she should be self-supporting in so far as she can combine this with her duties as a mother; that she should be supported by the community during the first years of each child's life."

She believes that our present marriage law was formed at a time when people did not realize the importance of love since all their higher needs were answered by religion.

> "Now the emotional needs and powers of the soul which formerly were nourished by and directed toward religion are nourished by and directed toward love. Love itself is thus becoming more and more a religion and one which demands new forms for its practice."

**"The Morality of Women." By Ellen Key. Ralph Fletcher Seymour Company, Chicago, Ill. Price, $1.00.*

"It is the consciousness on the part of the women taking their share in the woman's movement of our age that their efforts are not, and cannot be, of immediate advantage to themselves, but that they almost of necessity and immediately lead to loss and renunciation, which gives to this movement its very peculiar tone; setting it apart from the large mass of economic movements, placing it rather in a line with those vast religious developments which at the interval of ages have swept across humanity; irresistibly modifying and reorganizing it."

OLIVE SCHREINER.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

Household and Decorative Linens

Remarkable Price Concessions.

Satin Damask Table Cloths, . $1.45, $1.85 to $4.75 each
Value $2.00, $2.50 to $6.00

Napkins, . . . $1.85, $2.75 to $6.00 dozen
Value $2.50, $3.75 to $8.00

Huckabuck Towels, . . $1.75, $2.75 to $5.50 dozen
Value $2.25, $3.50 to $7.50

Hemmed Muslin Sheets, . . . 45c, 55c to 85c
Value, 60c, 70c to $1.00

Hemmed Pillow Cases, . . . 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c
Value 20c, 21c, 22c, 24c

Decorative Linens

A collection of odd pieces, at ⅓ to ½ less than former prices

Also Cluny and Filet Lace Trimmed Cloths, $75.00 to $250.00 each.
Value, $150.00 to $500.00

A Complexion Wonder
Amytis Flesh Cream

When a woman's face becomes flabby and loose she usually counts herself in the elderly class—that is, unless she can afford to pay beauty specialists high prices for facial restoration. But for the woman whose purse is slim a certain cream will accomplish as much as some of the costly treatments, if she uses the beautifier regularly and intelligently. It is prepared by a specialist in skin treatment and contains substances that strengthen flabby muscles and nourish loose skins, and it also cleanses the complexion thoroughly. And, as everybody knows, a clean, fresh looking complexion is not without attraction, even when it's a little loose and bears the marks of approaching age. Price $1.

AMYTIS FLESH CREAM WILL DO THIS.

JUST TRY IT.

Call or order by mail. No stamps accepted.

AMYTIS CO.

Suite 3

1402 Broadway **New York**

$1

EXACT SIZE

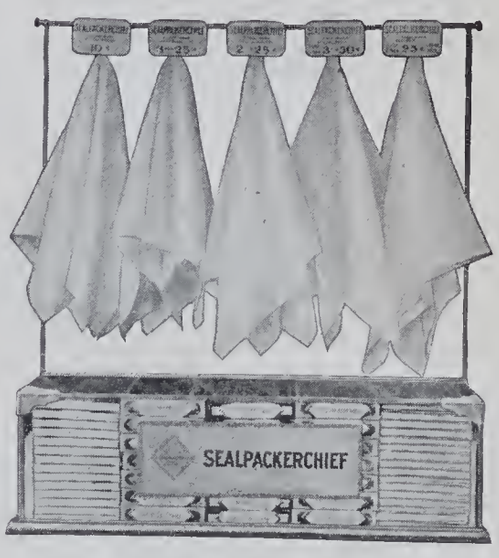
When you purchase *this* package, you obtain a handkerchief of exceptional value—beautifully hemstitched—soft laundered—spotlessly white—daintily folded, with insured purity from contamination.

SEALPACKERCHIEF IS THE ORIGINAL HANDKERCHIEF SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES

This handkerchief is *your* handkerchief made for *you*, selected by *you*, and only handled by *you*. An exclusively *personal* handkerchief.

You *buy* from *exposed* samples in a SEALPACKERCHIEF cabinet, but you *receive* handkerchiefs of exceptional value; wrapped in purity tissue, and enclosed in a *sealed* dust and germ-proof *package;* which is never opened from maker to *you*.

SEALPACKERCHIEF handkerchiefs are perfect in weave; width of hem; regularity of hemstitching; clean, soft-laundered, snowy-white, ready for use, and costs you no more than ordinary loose-bought handkerchiefs.



LOOK FOR THIS CABINET AT YOUR DEALERS

SEALPACKERCHIEF BRANDS ARE MADE FOR WOMEN AND MEN

Ladies' Packages
Pure Irish Linen

Cambric	*Sheer*	*Containing*
No. 7	No. 8	1 for 10 cts.
No. 1	No. 2	3 for 25 cts.
No. 3	No. 4	2 for 25 cts.
No. 5	No. 6	3 for 50 cts.
No. 9	No. 10	1 for 25 cts.

Insist Upon
SEALPACKERCHIEF.
Look for the *name*. Refuse substitutes. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send your selection, *prepaid*, on receipt of price. Address,

Men's Packages

	Containing
Banner	1 for 10 cts.
Pioneer	3 for 25 cts.
True Blue	2 for 25 cts.
Challenge, Pure Irish Linen	3 for 50 cts.
Gilt Edge, Pure Irish Linen	1 for 25 cts.

SEALPACKERCHIEF

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

136th Street and Willow Avenue, New York City

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

Dress Wisdom

THERE'S art in woman's attire—the gown proclaims the woman. The woman may select the gown, but the gown has its sure effect on the thought, action and character of the wearer. And our characters influence all whom we meet.

¶ Dress is the chief factor in environment. And environment shapes, molds, colors and tints our lives. Wise dressing means poise, good taste, health, happiness and sweet content.

The well-dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys. And we cannot imagine a woman well dressed without Naiad Dress Shields. They add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness.

Naiad Dress Shields are hygienic and scientific. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment. They are healthful to the skin. As they are made without rubber, they do not have its unpleasant odor.

They are quickly and efficiently sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds. To be obtained at stores, or a sample pair sent you on receipt of twenty-five cents. Every pair guaranteed.

A handsome colored reproduction of this beautiful Coles Phillips drawing on heavy paper, 10 x 12 inches, sent for 10 cents. No advertising.

Reg. U. S. Pat.

The C. E. Conover Co., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., New York

WILL you not help the progress of equal franchise by sending The Woman Voter to some friend who is not actively interested. Every copy you send to such a person is bound to increase their interest. We need your help. Please send us fifty cents and their name on the Coupon below.

Name .....

Address .....

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of THE WOMAN VOTER, published monthly at 30 East 34th Street, New York, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Name of ——— Post Office address.

Editor, Florence Woolston, 431 W. 121st St., N. Y. C.

Business Manager, THE WOMAN VOTER Committee, Mary G. Hay, Chairman, 2 W. 86th St.

Publisher, The Woman Suffrage Party, 30 East 34th Street, New York City.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.) Woman Suffrage Party, New York. No stockholders.

Signature of Editor, publisher,
Woman Suffrage Party,
FLORENCE WOOLSTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1912.

FREDERICK V. CLOWES,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1913.)
Notary Public, Nassau Co.,

Certificate filed in
New York County, No. 136,
New York Register, No. 3295.

(SEAL.)

PECK & PECK

Exclusive Hosiery

3 Fifth Ave. Hosiery Shops

Regular Half-Yearly Sale
SPECIAL 20% DISCOUNT

will be deducted from the sales slip of every purchase of Peck & Peck Hosiery.

The following odd lots of perfectly desirable goods will be closed out

at far greater reductions

These prices are net—no discount and cannot be exchanged or credited

Peck & Peck

FOR WOMEN	A large assortment of black, white and tan Lisle and Cotton Stockings, also a few openwork, regular 50c. and 69c. quality.	29c a pair, or $3.00 a dozen
FOR MEN	Silk Lisle and Cotton Sox, in black and colors, some with clocks; were 50c. and 69c. a pair.	
FOR CHILDREN	Peck & Peck fine quality Cotton and Lisle Stockings, black, white and tan, regular value 59c.	

Peck & Peck

FOR WOMEN	Special large lot of Women's Stockings, values to $1.00 a pair.	39c a pair, or $2.25 a ½ dozen

Peck & Peck

FOR WOMEN	Our excellent $1.00 Silk Stockings with Lisle top and soles, in black and all colors.	79c a pair, or $4.50 a ½ dozen
FOR MEN	Our regular $1.00 Silk Sox in black and colors, also a fine assortment of $1.00 and $1.50 Lisle Sox, plain and fancy.	

Peck & Peck

FOR WOMEN	Odd lots of $2.00 and $2.50 pure Silk Stockings in black, white, tan and all colors. Fine Black Silk Stockings with hand-embroidered clocks, were $2.00 a pair.	at $1.35 a pair, or $8.00 a ½ dozen
FOR MEN	Our popular $2.00 heavy weight Silk Sox in black and new shades, with and without cotton soles.	

Peck & Peck

FOR MEN	Our complete stock of hand knit and English Spitalfield Silk Scarfs, that were $2.50, and now	$1.50
	All our Scarfs, plain and fancy, formerly $1.50.	85c

SPECIAL NOTICE

Let us send you our 1913 Catalogue, containing our ideas and creations in the latest hosiery styles. The special 20% discount applies to all goods illustrated only during the sale.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
Address Dept. A.

PECK & PECK

Three Fifth Avenue Hosiery Shops

230 at 27th St. 481 at 41st St. 588 at 48th St. New York